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# ITALIAN COMPOSITION

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Prof. Ephraim Emerton.

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Heath's Modern Language Series.

# ITALIAN COMPOSITION.

BY

C. H. GRANDGENT,

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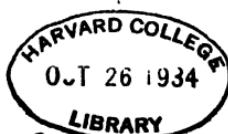
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## P R E F A C E.

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MANY teachers have expressed a desire for more Italian exercises to be used with my little *Grammar*; others have asked for a practical and easy course in the rudiments of the language. *Italian Composition* is intended to meet both these requirements; and I hope that the *Grammar* and the *Composition* combined may unite the advantages of a logically arranged reference book with those of a "working grammar."

Part I contains, in the form of references to my *Grammar*, a course of twenty lessons in the elementary principles of the language, and twenty exercises illustrating them. Part II comprises fifteen paragraphs of simple Italian, each of which is followed by an exercise based upon it. Part III consists of fifteen additional exercises in composition, and a number of formulas used in letter-writing. The vocabularies should give all the necessary words that are not furnished elsewhere. It is supposed that, before beginning Part II, pupils will review the whole *Grammar*, learning the portions omitted in the first course, and writing all the composition exercises contained in that book. It is taken for granted, also, that the reading of Italian will begin very early and will be continued through the year.

CAMBRIDGE, June, 1891.



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# ITALIAN COMPOSITION.

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## PRONUNCIATION.

1. The Italian alphabet has the same letters as the English, except that *k*, *w*, *x*, and *y* do not occur in modern Italian.

2. The Italians distinguish seven vowels: *a*, close *e*, open *e*, *i*, close *o*, open *o*, *u*; each of which always has the same sound, no matter what may be its position in the word, and never tends, as do the English long vowels, to become a diphthong. Italian vowels are all pronounced very quickly; hence there is but little difference in quantity between accented and unaccented sounds. English-speaking students must carefully avoid drawling the accented and slighting the unaccented syllables; they should try to give to every Italian vowel about the length of *i* in "bitter."

**A** is nearly like *a* in "father": as *fava*, *canna*, *cassa*, *palla*.

**E**, close, is nearly like *a* in "fate": as *beve*, *vere*, *stelle*, *messe*.

**E**, open, may be formed by trying to pronounce *e* in "bell" with the mouth very wide open: as *bella*, *amena*, *fera*, *pensa*.

**I** is nearly like *ee* in "feet": as *miri, vini, fissi, spilli*.

**O**, close, is nearly like *o* in "mope": as *dopo, dove, bollo, sotto*.

**O**, open, is nearly like *aw* in "saw" pronounced with the mouth wide open: as *no, odi, poi, donna*.

**U** is nearly like *oo* in "boot": as *una, cura, nulla, ruppi*.

a. The letters *i* and *u* are sometimes used to represent consonant sounds (see 4); but in formulating rules they are always counted as vowels.

3. As close and open vowels are not distinguished in spelling, some rules are necessary:—

(1) Unaccented *e* and *o* are always close: as *mare*, "sea"; *amo*, "I love."

(2) *E* and *o* are close in all monosyllables\* ending in a consonant: as *con*, "with"; *non*, "not"; *per*, "for."

(3) In monosyllables\* and oxytones† ending in a vowel, final *e* is close, final *o* is open: as *che*, "what"; *me*, "me"; *re*, "king"; *credè*, "he believed"; *perchè*, "why"; *do*, "I give"; *Po*, "Po"; *sarò*, "I shall be"; *andò*, "he went." Exceptions: final *e* is open in *è* = "is," *re* = "re," interjections (as *aimè*, "alas"; *chè*, "nonsense"), proper names (as *Noè*, "Noah"), and foreign words (as *caffè*, "coffee"); final *o* is close in *lo* and *o*.

(4) Accented *e* and *o* are always open in the groups *ie* and *uo*: as *piede*, "foot"; *fuoco*, "fire." *E* and *o* standing for *ie* and *uo* are open: as *ven* = *viene*, "he comes"; *cor* = *cuore*, "heart."

\* Not including shortened forms of words that regularly have more than one syllable.

† Words accented on the last syllable.

(5) In words that have always formed a part of the spoken language, accented *e* is nearly always close when it represents Latin *ɛ* or *t*, open when it represents Latin *ɛ* or *æ*; accented *o* is nearly always close when it represents Latin *ɔ* or *ü*, open when it represents Latin *ɔ* or *au*. In book words accented *e* and *o* are usually open.

In all cases not covered by the first three rules, the quality of *e* and *o* will be marked in this book, an acute accent (') denoting the close, a circumflex (^) the open sound: as *avére*, "to have"; *ménno*, "less"; *tilne*, "he holds"; *lítto*, "happy"; *poëta*, "poet"; *óra*, "hour"; *mólto*, "much"; *buðno*, "good"; *póco*, "little"; *mótto*, "motion."

**4. B, f, m, p, q, v** are pronounced as in English.

**C** before *e* or *i* sounds like *ch* in "chin"; elsewhere it is always like English *k*: as *cima*, "top"; *cóme*, "how"; *délce*, "sweet." **G** before *e* or *i* sounds like *g* in "gem"; elsewhere it is always like *g* in "go": as *gatto*, "cat"; *gente*, "people"; *spingi*, "push."

**a.** A *cc* or a *gg* before *e* or *i* has merely the sound of *ch* in "chin" or *g* in "gem" prolonged: as *faccé*, "faces"; *légge*, "law."

**D, l, n, t** are pronounced further forward in the mouth than in English; the tip of the tongue should touch the back of the upper front teeth: as *alto*, "high"; *dato*, "given"; *luna*, "moon"; *nudo*, "naked"; *tuðno*, "thunder."

**H** is always silent: as *ahi*, "oh!" *ha*, "he has."

**I**, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *y*: as *iéri*, "yesterday"; *paio*, "pair"; *più*, "more." In the groups *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, an unaccented *i* serves only to show that the *c* or *g* is soft: as *faccia*,

"face"; *guancia*, "cheek"; *ciò*, "that"; *giù*, "down"; *mangia*, "eat"; *raggio*, "ray."

**J** is merely another way of writing *i*.

**N** before a *q* or a hard *c* or *g* has the sound of English *ng*: as *banca* (*bang-ka*), "bank"; *dunque* (*dung-kwe*), "therefore"; *lungo* (*lung-go*), "long."

**R** is always rolled, the point of the tongue vibrating against the teeth: as *caro*, "dear"; *rosso*, "red"; *per*, "for." When *r* is double or followed by a consonant, the trill is prolonged: as *carro*, "cart"; *burro*, "butter"; *marrone*, "chestnut"; *carne*, "meat"; *pòrta*, "door."

**S** is generally pronounced nearly like English *s* in "see," but with a somewhat sharper sound: as *sò*, "I know"; *spillo*, "pin."

Initial *s* before a sonant (*b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*) has a sound intermediate between *s* and English *z*: as *sdruciolare*, "to slip"; *slitta*, "sleigh."

A single *s* between vowels has, in most words, the sound of English *z*: as *caso*, "case"; *cáusa*, "cause"; *viso*, "face." But in the following cases it is pronounced like *s* in "see," "mason": —

*a.* In *ásino*, *casa*, *Chiusi*, *côsa*, *così*, *desidério*, *naso*, *parasito*, *pêso*, *Pisa*, *pisêllo*, *pôsa*, *ripôso*, *riso*, *susina*, and their derivatives, and in many uncommon words.

*b.* After the prefixes *de-*, *di-*,\* *pre-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *ri-*, *tra-*\*: as *desistere*, *diségno*, *presúmere*, *prosegüire*, *reservare*, *risolvere*, *trasudare*.

*c.* In the adjective ending *-oso* and the adjective and substantive ending *-ése*: as *noioso*, "troublesome"; *inglése*, "English"; *mèse*, "month." But in *cortése*, *francése*, *lucchése*, *marchése*, *paése*, *palíse*, the *s* is like English *z*.

---

\* Not to be confounded with *dis-*, *tras-*: *disondre*, *trasandare*.

*d.* In the preterites and past participles of *chièdere*, *chiùdere*, *nascondere*, *pòrre*, *ràdere*, *ridere*, *rimanére*, *rispòndere*, *ròdere*, and all verbs in *-endere*; and in their compounds and derivatives: as *chièsi*, *socchiuso*, *nascose*, *rispòsero*, *rasdio*, *rimase*, *corrispòsi*, *ròsero*, *accèsi*, *reso*, *scesa*. Exceptions to this rule are *deridere*, verbs in *-clùdere*, and derivatives of *ròdere*.

**U**, unaccented, before a vowel, sounds like English *w*: as *buôno*, "good"; *guardare*, "to look"; *può*, "he can."

**z** and **zz** are generally pronounced like a long and vigorous *ts*: as *alzare*, "to lift"; *azibòne*, "action"; *prèzzo*, "price"; *zìo*, "uncle."

In the following cases, however, **z** and **zz** sound like a prolonged *dz*:

*a.* In *azzurro*, *dozzina*, *mèzzo*, *pranzo*, *ribrèzzo*, *romanzo*, *zèlo*, and many less common words.

*b.* In verbs in *-izzare* (as *utilizzare*, "to utilize"); except *attizzare*, *dirizzare*, *guizzare*, *rizzare*, *stizzare*, and their compounds, and a few uncommon words.

## 5. The following combinations are to be noted:—

**Ch** (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *k*: as *fichi* (plural of *fico*, "fig"). **Sch** is like *sk*: as *schérzo*, "sport."

**Gh** (used only before *e* and *i*) is always like English *g* in "go": as *aghi* (plural of *ago*, "needle").

**Gli** (written *gl* if the following vowel be *i*) is nearly like English *lli* in "million": as *figlio*, "son"; *figli*, "sons." But in *Ánglia*, *geroglífico*, *glicerina*, *negligere* and its derivatives, and a few uncommon words borrowed from the Greek or Latin, *gl* is like English *gl*.

**Gn** is nearly like *ni* in "onion": as *ogni*, "every."

**Qu** is always like *kw*: as *questo*, "this."

**5.** *Sc* before *e* and *i* is nearly like *sh* in "ship": as *uscire*, "to go out." Before all other letters it is pronounced *sk*: as *scuola*, "school"; *scherno*, "contempt."

**6.** Every letter in Italian is distinctly and separately sounded; the only exceptions are *h*, silent *i* (see 4), and the combinations mentioned in 5. Ex.: *arte*, "art"; *firma*, "signature"; *furto*, "theft"; *giorno*, "day"; *vérso*, "toward"; *andai*, "I went"; *dura*, "breeze"; *bugle*, "lies"; *Európa*, "Europe"; *míli*, "my"; *páura*, "fear"; *sentí*, "I felt"; *subí*, "his."

Where a double consonant is written, both letters must be sounded, the first at the end of the preceding, the second at the beginning of the following syllable: as *anno*, "year"; *babbo*, "father"; *fatto*, "done"; *messo*, "put"; *quello*, "that." For *rr*, *zz*, and soft *cc* and *gg*, see 4.

*L*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, when preceded by an accented vowel and followed by another consonant, are prolonged: as *alto* (*all-to*), "high"; *sempre* (*sémm-pre*), "always"; *tanto* (*tann-to*), "so much"; *parte* (*parr-te*), "part."

**7.** The accent is nearly always the same as in Latin. In this book it will always be noted. Of the signs written here, students are to use only the grave (^), which is placed on the last syllable of oxytones and on some monosyllables; Italian writers do not agree as to the use of the other marks.

**8.** Italian words are divided in such a way that, if possible, every syllable shall begin with a consonant: as *ta-vol-no*, "table"; *frat-tán-to*, "meanwhile"; *al-l' ub-mo*, "to the man"; *nar-rá-re*, "to relate"; *mez-so*, "half"; *cá-cia*, "hunt"; *òg-gi*, "to-day."

In the groups *s + consonant*, *consonant + r, cl, fl, gl, pl*, and those mentioned in 5, both consonants belong to the following syllable. *I = y* and *u = w* go with the following vowel. *Ai, áu, ei, eu, oi* are not separated. Ex.: *al-l'áu-ra*, "to the breeze"; *a-vrò*, "I shall have"; *bi-sb-gno*, "need"; *ca-sti-ghi*, "punishments"; *del-l'ac-quà*, "of the water"; *in-chiò-stro*, "ink"; *miti*, "my"; *mi-glib-re*, "better"; *na-scò-sto*, "hidden"; *pà-dre*, "father"; *ri-flett-te-re*, "to reflect"; *te-á-tro*, "theatre"; *tùbi*, "thy."

## EXAMPLE.

Quando è fréddo è invérno. Nell' invérno cáde la nêve, e  
*When it-is cold it-is winter. In-the winter falls the snow, and*  
 gli álberi sóno sénza fôglie e i giardíni non hánno fióri. Dópo,  
*the trees are without leaves and the gardens have-no flowers. Later,*  
 l'ária comíncia a riscaldáre, nélle campágne si védono l'érbe  
*the air begins to grow-warm, in-the fields are-seen grass*  
 e i fióri, négli ôrti náscono i baccélli, i pisélli, pôi le ciliége;  
*and flowers, in-the gardens come-forth string-beans, peas, then cherries;*  
 gli uccélli cántano, non si patisce più fréddo, si sta veramente  
*the birds sing, we-do-not-suffer any-more cold, we-are really*  
 bêne, e allóra è primavêra. Finisce la primavêra, comíncia  
*comfortable, and then it-is spring. Ends the spring, begins*  
 il cálido; il sóle brúcia; nell'a campágna si védon le spíghie del  
*the heat; the sun burns; in-the country we-see the ears of*  
 grâno, ci sóno tánte bêlle frûtta, méle, pére, susíne, albicôcche,  
*corn, there are many fine fruits, apples, pears, plums, apricots,*  
 pêscche. Quêsto têmpo si chiáma estáte. Il cálido va via, e  
*This time is-called summer. The heat goes away, and*  
 ritórnâ l'ária cóme nella primavêra; le viti són cárîche  
*becomes-again the air as in-the spring; the vines are laden*  
 d' úva, i fichi comínciano a dárci i lóro dólci frûtti; ma a  
*with grapes, the fig-trees begin to give-us their sweet fruit; but*  
 pôco a pôco si rifâ un pô' fréddo, gli álberi pêrdon le fôglie,  
*little by little it-grows-again a little cold, the trees lose their leaves,*  
 il vênto sóffia assái; e quêsto têmpo si chiáma autúnno.  
*the wind blows hard; and this time is-called autumn.*

## PART I.

N.B.—The following twenty lessons furnish, in the form of references to the *Grammar*, a course of study in the rudiments of Italian. The numbers, which refer to paragraphs, are not supposed to include subdivisions in finer print that are not expressly mentioned. Each lesson is illustrated by an exercise.

### LESSON 1.

Pronunciation\*: 1; 2; 2, a; 3; 4, including the fine print except **s**, **d**; 5; 6; 7; 8. Pronounce all the examples several times.

#### EXERCISE I.

[Exercise in pronunciation. The words are to be found in the Italian-English vocabulary.]

1. Vi parlerò di Vittorio Alfieri, e ne ammireré la forte  
*I-shall-speak-to-you of Victor Alfieri, and you-will-admire-his strong*  
e costante volontà. Egli era nato nel mille settecento quaranta-  
*and firm will. He was born in 1749*  
nove di nobile famiglia piemontese<sup>1</sup>: era conte. Allora si  
*of a-noble family of-Piedmont: he-was a-count. Then people-*  
credéva che bastasse essere nobili per valér qualcosa; perciò  
*believed that it-sufficed to-be noble in-order-to be-worth something; therefore*  
i più dei nobili non istudiavano, o studiavano alla peggio, perché  
*most of-the nobles did-not-study, or studied carelessly, because*  
tanto la nobiltà dava loro diritto alle cariche e agli onori, anche  
*their-mere-rank gave them a-right to offices and to honors, even*  
se erano ignoranti. L'Alfieri, da giovinetto, fu messo a studiare  
*if they-were ignorant. Alfieri, as a-lad, was put to study*

---

\* These numbers refer to the third edition of the *Grammar* (1891). Persons using the older editions can refer to the first chapter of this *Composition*.

all' Accadêmia di Torino ; ma égli dôpo qualche ánno ne usci  
*at-the Academy of Turin; but he after a-few-years came-out*  
 senza sapér nulla di nulla, non ostante che avésse un bêl-  
*without knowing anything-at-all, notwithstanding that he-had a fine*  
 l' ingégno, perchè nè anche l' ingégno può valére senza lo stúdio.  
*mind, because not even talent can avail without study.*

Uscito pertánto dall' Accadêmia viaggiò per l' Itália, la  
*Having-come-out, then, from-the Academy, he-travelled through Italy,*  
 Fráncia e l' Inghiltérra.  
*France, and England.*

2. Giunto all' età di vénisête ánni, apri, cóme si dice,  
*Having-arrived at-the age of 27 years, he-opened, as people-say.*  
 gli ôcchi, e s'accôrse délla sua ignorânsa. Vittôrio si vergognò  
*his-eyes, and became-aware of his ignorance. Victor was-thoroughly-*  
 altaménte di sè stéssso ; sperò che studiando avrêbbe potuto  
*ashamed of himself; he-hoped that by-studying he-might*  
 giováre all' onore d' Itália ; e allóra fece il generóso<sup>1</sup> propôsito  
*add to-the glory of Italy; and then he-made the losty resolve*  
 di mutár vita : determinò di abbandonare gli usi e i costúmi  
*to change his-life: he-determined to give-up the habits and the customs*  
 délla nôbile gioventù déi suôi têmpî, di lasciár tutto per  
*of-the noble youth of his times, to leave everything in-order-to*  
 istudiáre. A far déi buôni propôsiti ci vuôl pôco ; il fôrte  
*study. To make good resolutions takes but-little; the difficulty*  
 sta nel mantenérli. E non è míca un affár di nulla, quândo úna  
*lies in keeping-them. And it-is-not at-all an easy-matter, when a*  
 persôna per lûngo córso di ánni ha contrátto cêrte abitûdini  
*person through a-long course of years has formed certain habits*  
 e cêrti costúmi, e si è avvezzáta a vivere in tal môdo,  
*and certain customs, and has-accustomed-himself to living in such a-way,*  
 non è míca, dico, un affár di nulla un bêl giórno mutár vita,  
*it-is-not at-all, I-say, an easy-matter one fine day to-change one's-life,* MILY  
 e diventár uômô tutto affâtto diuerso da quello di prima.  
*and become a-man entirely different from one's-former-self.*

3. Grândi sfôrzi dovè fâre Vittôrio Alfiêri per mutár vita :  
*Great efforts Victor-Alfieri-had-to-make to change his-life:*  
 vi bâsti sapére che siccóme non si sentiva tánta fôrza d' ânimo  
*suffice-it-to-say that as he-did-not-feel so-much strength of mind*  
 da proseguire<sup>2</sup> a studiáre, allorchè per le súe abitûdini avrêbbe  
*as-to continue to study, when from-force-of-habit he-would-*

sentito il desidèrio<sup>3</sup> d' uscir di casa<sup>3</sup> e di andare a divertirsi,  
*have-felt the desire of going-out and going to amuse-himself,*  
l' Alfiéri si facéva dal servitóre legáre álla poltróna. È véro  
*Alfiéri had-himself tied-by-his-servant to-his arm-chair. It-is true*  
che a pôco a pôco la volontà prése<sup>4</sup> il di sopra: a pôco a  
*that little by little his will got the upper-hand: little by*  
pôco, s' intênde, l' Alfiéri non êbbe più bisogno di ricórrere a  
*little, you-understand, Alfiéri had-no-more need of resorting to*  
quésti mèzzi<sup>5</sup>; e ciò appúnto próva quânto è véro che nûlla  
*this means; and this just proves how-true-it-is that nothing*  
è difficile a chi vuôle. Così<sup>6</sup> l' Alfiéri che si mise a studiare  
*is hard to him-who-wills. Thus Alfiéri, who began to study*  
a vénitissête ánni, pûre potè arriváre ad êssere il più brávo  
*at 27 years, was-yet-able to-come to be the best*  
scrittóre di tragédie dell' Itália; ed è úna délle glòrie del  
*writer of tragedies in Italy; and he-is one of-the glories of*  
nôstro paése.<sup>1</sup> Ma se quândo êbbe fatto il proponíménto di  
*our country. But if, when he-had made the resolve to*  
mutár vita e di studiare, l' Alfiéri, conoscêndo quânti sfôrzi  
*change his-life and to study, Alfiéri, knowing what efforts*  
gli ci sarebber volúti per mantenére la proméssa, invece di  
*it-would-require to keep his promise, instead of*  
fársi legáre álla poltróna avesse détto: *non mi riesce, né*  
*having-himself-tied to-his arm-chair, had said "I-can't," neither*  
égli sarebber diventáto quell' uômo sómmo che fu, né  
*would-he-have-become that great-man that he-was, nor*  
l' Itália potrébbe óra vantáre un cosi<sup>3</sup> grânde poëta.  
*could-Italy now boast-of such-a great poet.*

<sup>1</sup> See 4, B, c. <sup>2</sup> See 4, B, b. <sup>3</sup> See 4, B, a. <sup>4</sup> S as in "mason." <sup>5</sup> See 4, Z, a.

## L

## LESSON 2.

Êssere and avére: **53, a, b; 54, 1, 2, 3; 51, 2; 80, 1; 76.**

## EXERCISE 2.

[The words and phrases are to be found in the first paragraph of Exercise 1.]

1. He is a count.—2. They are noble.—3. You would be a count.—4. We shall be noble.—5. You have been ignorant.—

6. We shall have had the office.<sup>1</sup>—7. They had had offices and honors.—8. You are ignorant because you have not studied.<sup>2</sup>—9. He had<sup>3</sup> the office<sup>1</sup> because he had been a count.—10. People don't think<sup>4</sup> that he has<sup>5</sup> a great mind.—11. He has had the office,<sup>1</sup> and therefore he has not studied.<sup>2</sup>—12. You would have had the office,<sup>1</sup> if you had<sup>6</sup> studied.<sup>2</sup>—13. People thought that he was<sup>6</sup> born in 1749.—14. If we had<sup>6</sup> studied,<sup>2</sup> we should not be ignorant.—15. If you were<sup>6</sup> ignorant, you would be put<sup>8</sup> to study.—16. Even if we are ignorant, we shall have offices and honors, because we have been noble.—17. Although they are<sup>6</sup> of noble family, they are not ignorant, because they have studied.<sup>2</sup>—18. I was<sup>7</sup> noble, but I was<sup>3</sup> put to study, because, as a lad, I had<sup>7</sup> a great mind.—19. Although we had<sup>6</sup> not travelled,<sup>9</sup> we should not have been ignorant, if we had<sup>6</sup> studied.<sup>2</sup>—20. If you have travelled,<sup>9</sup> you will have offices and honors, although you have<sup>6</sup> not studied,<sup>2</sup> because you will not be ignorant. L

<sup>1</sup> *La cdirica.*   <sup>2</sup> *Studidto.*   <sup>3</sup> *Preterite.*   <sup>4</sup> *Non si crède* (see 86).   <sup>5</sup> *Pres.*  
*subj.*   <sup>6</sup> *Imp. subj.*   <sup>7</sup> *Imp. ind.*   <sup>8</sup> *Méssi.*   <sup>9</sup> *Viaggidto.*

### LESSON 3.

*Parlare* and *credere*: **59**; **59, a**; **60** (the list of verbs at the top of p. 58 need not be learned); **62**; **77**; **77, a**; **54, d**.

### EXERCISE 3.

V [Based on the first two paragraphs of Exercise 1.]

1. I shall not leave Italy.—2. They determined<sup>1</sup> to become noble.—3. They would not leave France.—4. He will be ashamed of himself.—5. Let them leave<sup>2</sup> England.—6. It is enough to abandon certain habits.—7. He doesn't believe that Alfieri is ashamed<sup>2</sup> of himself.—8. They did not believe<sup>3</sup> that we were studying.<sup>4</sup>—9. We hoped<sup>8</sup> that they would travel through France.—10. We do not believe that they are studying.<sup>2</sup>—

11. They speak to you of Victor, and you admire his strong will.—12. I shall not believe that you have<sup>3</sup> changed your way of living.—13. If we spoke<sup>4</sup> to you of Victor, you would admire his firm will.—14. Do not believe that the customs of aristocratic youth increase<sup>2</sup> the glory of Italy.—15. Study, and you will become an entirely different man from what you are.—16. We abandoned<sup>1</sup> the habits of aristocratic youth, and travelled<sup>1</sup> through France and England.—17. Let him not believe<sup>2</sup> that we admire<sup>2</sup> the customs of his times.—18. They think that studying is enough<sup>2</sup> to change one's mode of life.—19. If I believed<sup>4</sup> that studying was<sup>4</sup> enough, I should abandon the customs of youth.—20. If I had<sup>4</sup> not travelled, I should not believe that most of the aristocrats leave<sup>2</sup> everything in order to study.

<sup>1</sup> Preterite.

<sup>2</sup> Pres. subj.

<sup>3</sup> Imp. ind.

<sup>4</sup> Imp. subj.

#### LESSON 4.

Regular verbs: **59**; **59, a**; **60**; **61**; **62**; **63**; **72**; **75**; read **47**.

#### EXERCISE 4.

L

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 1.]

1. We know Alfieri.—2. They amuse themselves.—3. Let them tie<sup>1</sup> themselves to the arm-chair.—4. They will know the best writer in Italy.—5. Feel a desire to make great efforts.—6. They tied<sup>2</sup> themselves to the arm-chair.—7. He knew<sup>3</sup> what efforts it would cost him.—8. Changing one's way of living isn't enough.—9. It wasn't enough<sup>3</sup> for you to go on studying.—10. When he studies, he doesn't feel a desire to amuse himself.<sup>4</sup>—11. By<sup>5</sup> studying you will come to be one of the glories of our country.—12. If he tied<sup>6</sup> himself to the arm-chair, he would feel a desire to study.—13. As he no longer needs to resort to this means, let him amuse<sup>1</sup> himself.—14. As he didn't amuse<sup>3</sup> himself, he felt<sup>2</sup> a desire to go out of doors.—15. If you knew<sup>6</sup>

Alfieri, you would feel a desire to change your mode of life.—  
 16. If he felt<sup>6</sup> strong-minded enough to study, he would become the greatest writer in Italy.—17. Change your way of living, and you will feel a desire to become a great poet.—18. It isn't true that he knows<sup>1</sup> what efforts it will cost him.—19. If we had<sup>6</sup> not felt a desire to go out of doors, we should not know such a great poet.—20. By<sup>5</sup> amusing himself,<sup>4</sup> he will come, little by little, to need to make great efforts. ↙

<sup>1</sup> Pres. subj. <sup>2</sup> Pret. <sup>3</sup> Imp. ind. <sup>4</sup> Add *si* to the end of the verb. <sup>5</sup> Omit.  
<sup>6</sup> Imp. subj.

### LESSON 5.

Articles and nouns: **9**; **10, a, b**; **11**; **12, a**; **14, a, b**; **15**; **17**; **18**; **19** (in general, nouns in *o* are masculine, nouns in *a* or *u* are feminine); **22**; **23**; **24**; **25**.

### EXERCISE 5.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. A corner.—2. Some corners.—3. Some rooms.—4. The corner of a room.—5. We are in the corner of the room.—6. A man in a room.—7. The man is in the room.—8. The men are in the rooms.—9. I have a gun.—10. You have the gun.—11. With the guns.—12. A city.—13. To the city and for the cities.—14. Some birds on a branch.—15. The birds are on the branches of the trees.—16. The roots of the trees in the wood.—17. The days of the month.—18. The months of a year.—19. The weeks of the year.—20. For the countries of the earth.—21. The prisons in the cities of the kings.—22. With the son of the uncle.<sup>1</sup>—23. The uncles<sup>1</sup> are with the fathers of the boys.—24. The poem<sup>2</sup> is written<sup>3</sup> by the boy's uncle.—25. The words are in the poem<sup>2</sup> written<sup>3</sup> by the two poets.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Zio.

<sup>2</sup> Poëma, m.

<sup>3</sup> Scritto.

<sup>4</sup> Poëta.

canto  
stanza  
schiera  
cella

## LESSON 6.

Adjectives and pronouns : **26 ; 27 ; 28 ; 29 ; 30 ; 31 ; 33 ; 43 ; 43, a ; 44 ; 45.**

## EXERCISE 6.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. The poor are always unfortunate.—2. The high trees are far from the great cities.—3. The most beautiful plant has the smallest flower.—4. The largest villa is mine, the smallest is his, and the lowest is theirs.—5. Many good fathers are now poorer, but their boys and their girls<sup>1</sup> are always honest.—6. Who were the good girls<sup>1</sup> who spoke to the unhappy sailor?—7. Whose are the big clubs of which the little boy spoke?—8. Which are the hard<sup>2</sup> lessons<sup>3</sup> that our poor boys finished in two days?—9. What is the beautiful story her little girls<sup>1</sup> believe?—10. In what far part of your great city are the rooms of the honest merchant, to whom the largest ships of the world belong<sup>4</sup>?

<sup>1</sup> *Ragazza*.

<sup>2</sup> *Difficile*.

<sup>3</sup> *Lesione, f.*

<sup>4</sup> *Appartengono*.

## LESSON 7.

Irregular verbs ; *andare* : **64 ; 65 ; 66 ; 66, b ; 67 ; 92 ; 92, a, b, c, d** (new edition) ; **92, i ; 78, d.**

## EXERCISE 7.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 1.]

1. Keep on studying.—2. We resorted<sup>1</sup> to this means.—3. You went<sup>2</sup> out of doors.—4. They were beginning<sup>1</sup> to study.—5. Go and have yourself<sup>3</sup> tied to the arm-chair.—6. Let them go and amuse themselves.—7. You no longer resort to this means.—8. Let us go and amuse ourselves.<sup>4</sup>—9. We knew<sup>2</sup> what efforts would be necessary.—10. We went<sup>2</sup> and tied ourselves<sup>4</sup> to the

arm-chairs.—11. When I go to study, I do not need to resort to these means.—12. Alfieri went<sup>2</sup> and had himself tied to the arm-chair.—13. By<sup>5</sup> going to study, we shall come to be great poets.—14. When I felt<sup>1</sup> a desire to go out of doors, I used to go<sup>1</sup> and study.—15. If our will got<sup>6</sup> the upper hand, we should go and study.—16. If we went<sup>6</sup> and studied, we should not need to change our mode of life.—17. When your will gets<sup>7</sup> the upper hand, you will go and study.—18. If Alfieri had<sup>8</sup> gone to amuse himself, Italy would not now have so great a poet.—19. When they go and study, they no longer need to have themselves tied to their arm-chairs.—20. If they kept<sup>6</sup> their promise, they would not need to have themselves tied to the arm-chair.

<sup>1</sup> Imp. ind.   <sup>2</sup> Pret.   <sup>3</sup> *Vg.*   <sup>4</sup> *Ci.*   <sup>5</sup> Omit.   <sup>6</sup> Imp. subj.   <sup>7</sup> Future.  
<sup>8</sup> Imp. subj. of *essere*.

## LESSON 8.

Irregular verbs of the first conjugation: **92, 1, 2, 3, 4 ; 78, d** ;  
read **79, b**.

### EXERCISE 8.

[Based on Exercise 1.]

1. Let us give them the offices.—2. We have made good resolutions.—3. They had not given the office to Alfieri.—4. I don't go and study: I am<sup>1</sup> talking.—5. We shall be<sup>1</sup> admiring Alfieri's tragedies.—6. If I made<sup>2</sup> good resolutions, I should go and study.—7. I don't think that the difficulty lies<sup>3</sup> in making good resolutions.—8. If he were<sup>1</sup> always<sup>4</sup> talking, he would not do anything<sup>5</sup>.—9. Do everything, but don't go and live in such a way.—10. We do not believe that rank gives<sup>3</sup> them a right to everything.—11. By<sup>6</sup> giving them everything, he would be able to change his mode of life.—12. You used to go<sup>7</sup> and study, and that gave<sup>7</sup> you<sup>8</sup> a right to the greatest honors.—13. If you went<sup>2</sup> and amused yourself<sup>8</sup>, they would not give you<sup>8</sup> the office.—

14. They used to make<sup>7</sup> good resolutions, but the difficulty was<sup>7</sup> in keeping them.—15. If we gave<sup>8</sup> them the office, the difficulty would be in making them study.—16. By<sup>6</sup> resolving to abandon the customs of aristocratic youth, he would do himself<sup>9</sup> honor.—17. When you make<sup>10</sup> a good resolution, you will go and study; and then they will give you<sup>8</sup> everything.—18. Let them resolve to study, and let them go to the Academy of Turin.—19. Their rank gives them a right to offices, even if they do not resolve to change their way of living.—20. He did not resolve<sup>11</sup> to study, but went<sup>11</sup> and amused himself; and therefore they did not give<sup>11</sup> him offices nor honors.

L

<sup>1</sup> Use *stare*.   <sup>2</sup> Imp. subj.   <sup>3</sup> Pres. subj.   <sup>4</sup> *Sempre*.   <sup>5</sup> *Nulla*.   <sup>6</sup> Omit.  
<sup>7</sup> Imp. ind.   <sup>8</sup> *Vi*.   <sup>9</sup> *Si*.   <sup>10</sup> Future.   <sup>11</sup> Pret.

### LESSON 9.

Conjunctive personal pronouns: **46**; **47**; **48** (study this paragraph with the greatest care); **48, a, b, c**; **49**; **50**; **86**.

### EXERCISE 9.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. He will finish it.—2. I speak to myself.—3. You believe one another.—4. The boys have the same clubs that belong<sup>1</sup> to us.—5. Speak of it to them.—6. We speak of them to him.—7. Your poor father had a beautiful carriage: he sent<sup>2</sup> it to me.—8. You have a large plant: give it to me.—9. The Italian had some birds: he sent<sup>2</sup> them to you.—10. I speak to him: he believes me.—11. I begin to<sup>3</sup> speak to them.—12. You have some parrots: give them to him.—13. He had a bird: he sent<sup>2</sup> it to them.—14. I have sent<sup>2</sup> it to her—15. You have some little birds: give me some.

<sup>1</sup> *Appartengono*.

<sup>2</sup> Use *mandare*.

<sup>3</sup> *A.*

ambrosiano - after St. Ambrose. He was  
native saint of Milan.

LESSON 10.

Disjunctive personal pronouns: **51**; **51, b**; **52**; **73**; **74**;  
review Lesson 9.

EXERCISE 10.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. He spoke of it to us, to you, and to them.— 2. They believe us.— 3. They speak of themselves, and we speak of ourselves.— 4. She has finished it.— 5. Who will speak with me?— 6. You are very good, Mr. B.— 7. I speak to you, little boy, and to him.— 8. He is the boy of whom I spoke.— 9. Madam,<sup>1</sup> you have been<sup>2</sup> very unfortunate.— 10. Little boys, you will be surprised.— 11. I begin, Mr. B., to believe your words.— 12. They have spoken of it to us and to you.— 13. Do not think of<sup>3</sup> them; ~~use~~ think of<sup>3</sup> her.— 14. Will you speak of it to him or to me?— 15. Mr. B. and Mr. D., you are unfortunate: the great trees near your villa belong<sup>4</sup> to two merchants, and not to you., ~~use~~

<sup>1</sup> Signora.

<sup>2</sup> Fem.

<sup>3</sup> A.

<sup>4</sup> Appartengono.

LESSON 11.

Irregular verbs of the second conjugation: **92**, 5-14; **57**; **54**, a.  
*Piacere* takes an *indirect object*.

EXERCISE II.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. We have had<sup>1</sup> to keep still: we do not know his name.—
2. It fell<sup>2</sup> and lay<sup>2</sup> three days on the ground.— 3. He was sitting<sup>3</sup> in the room where his brother lay.<sup>3</sup>— 4. When I see<sup>4</sup> them, I shall have<sup>1</sup> to keep still, because I do not know their names.—
5. He saw<sup>2</sup> me, but I didn't suit<sup>2</sup> him.— 6. Do you know where he is sitting?— 7. They are lying under the table: don't you see them?— 8. If I saw<sup>5</sup> him, I should have<sup>1</sup> to speak to him.—

pianta, plant  
carbù, coal-

l'è - you  
la her le li

9. They will not know where we have seen them.—10. See her: she doesn't know that we have<sup>6</sup> come back.—11. Has she seen these plants? Do they suit her?—12. He doesn't believe that I know<sup>7</sup> his name.—13. Let us see where they are going.—14. It lies there, where it has<sup>6</sup> fallen.—15. When I saw<sup>2</sup> that they had<sup>6</sup> fallen, I was silent.<sup>2</sup>—16. You saw<sup>3</sup> my coat: how<sup>8</sup> did it suit<sup>2</sup> you?—17. If we had<sup>5</sup> seen them fall, we should know where they are.—18. He didn't believe<sup>8</sup> that they were lying<sup>5</sup> on the table.—19. They don't believe that you see<sup>7</sup> them.—20. If they keep still, we shall not know where they have been.

<sup>1</sup> Use *dovere*. <sup>2</sup> Pret. <sup>3</sup> Imp. ind. <sup>4</sup> Future. <sup>5</sup> Imp. subj. <sup>6</sup> Use *essere*.  
<sup>7</sup> Pres. subj. <sup>8</sup> *Come*.

## LESSON 12.

L Irregular verbs of the second conjugation: **92**, 5-23; **57**; **45, c.** *Dolere* takes an *indirect* object.

### EXERCISE 12.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. My eyes pain me; I don't want to stay.—2. We shall not be able to persuade him; he doesn't want to keep still.—3. If we were not able<sup>1</sup> to stay, it would grieve him very much.<sup>2</sup>—4. They were in the habit<sup>3</sup> of staying<sup>4</sup> five days.—5. If he were holding<sup>1</sup> it, he would let<sup>5</sup> it fall.—6. They seem large, but they cannot be good.—7. He wanted<sup>6</sup> to go, but he could<sup>6</sup> not: I held<sup>6</sup> him.—8. You will not persuade me: I shall not be willing to do it.—9. We saw<sup>6</sup> them: they are not worth anything.<sup>7</sup>—10. If he doesn't want to stay, I'll hold him.—11. He remained<sup>6</sup> three days, because his head pained<sup>8</sup> him.—12. It grieved<sup>6</sup> me, but I had<sup>6</sup> to do it.—13. I don't believe that it hurts<sup>8</sup> him very much.<sup>2</sup>—14. If you wish it, they will stay with you.—15. I have seen them this year; they seemed<sup>6</sup> very little to me: I should have thought that they were not worth<sup>1</sup> anything.—16. You don't

believe that he is willing<sup>8</sup> to stay.—17. If you wanted<sup>1</sup> to stay, you wouldn't be able to sit down.—18. If you don't believe that I can<sup>8</sup> keep still, don't remain here.—19. He cannot stay: he has to go and study.—20. Let them remain there, if they don't want to come back.

<sup>1</sup> Imp. subj. <sup>2</sup> Molto. <sup>3</sup> Imp. ind. <sup>4</sup> 'Of staying' = '(to) stay.' <sup>5</sup> Lasciare  
<sup>6</sup> Pret. <sup>7</sup> Niente. <sup>8</sup> Pres. subj.

### LESSON 13.

Auxiliary verbs: **53, a, b**; **54**; **54, a, b, c, d, e**; **55** (old edition, **54, g**); **57**; read the synopses in **56**. *Andare* is conjugated with *essere*.

### EXERCISE 13.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

hot u: a  
 Lucas /

1. I shall have finished the poem.<sup>7</sup>—2. They had built<sup>1</sup> a city.—3. We should have spoken.<sup>2</sup>—4. He will have gone.—5. You would have come.<sup>3</sup>—6. The poor boys who have come<sup>3</sup> to the city have spoken of it to their mothers.—7. We have finished our questions, but they have been very short.—8. The villas which the boy's father has built<sup>1</sup> are the most beautiful in the world.—9. The great<sup>4</sup> duke has gone to speak to the unhappy sailors who have come<sup>3</sup> to our city.—10. If I had<sup>5</sup> come,<sup>3</sup> they would have sent me to the city.—11. I do not believe that he has<sup>6</sup> come.<sup>3</sup>—12. We should not have believed that you had<sup>5</sup> spoken of it to him.—13. If I had<sup>5</sup> spoken of it, he would have sent it to me.—14. If they had<sup>5</sup> sent it to her, she would have come<sup>3</sup> to speak of it to me.—15. We believed that the largest prisons in the city had<sup>5</sup> been built<sup>1</sup> by an unhappy king, whose father was an Italian duke.

<sup>1</sup> Use *costruire*. <sup>2</sup> Two translations. <sup>3</sup> *Venire*, p.p. *venuto*, aux. *essere*.

<sup>4</sup> See **29, c.** <sup>5</sup> Imp. subj. <sup>6</sup> Pres. subj. <sup>7</sup> See Ex. 5, note 2.

## LESSON 14.

Regular verbs: **58**; **58, a**; **59**; **59, a**; **60**; **61**; **62**; **63**;  
read **77**, *d, f, g, h*. *Sentire* means "to feel."

## EXERCISE 14.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. The year ends with December.—2. We speak of these things, but you don't believe us.—3. I don't believe that the year ends<sup>1</sup> with December.—4. Finish all the things that you have begun.—5. He didn't believe<sup>2</sup> that we felt<sup>3</sup> the heat.—6. You related<sup>4</sup> many things, but I didn't believe<sup>4</sup> them all.—7. They feel the heat, but they don't observe the smoke.—8. If he hastened,<sup>5</sup> they would flee.—9. The water boils, but we don't feel the heat.—10. What prevents us from<sup>5</sup> observing these objects?—11. Let us hasten: they will eat<sup>6</sup> everything.—12. If I repeated<sup>3</sup> these things, you would learn them.—13. Let them believe everything: they will not prevent me from<sup>5</sup> thinking.—14. You haven't learned those things: I repeat them to you.—15. You don't believe that he repeats<sup>1</sup> everything.—16. Observe them: they are hastening; where are they fleeing?—17. I didn't finish<sup>4</sup> it: they prevented<sup>4</sup> me from<sup>5</sup> hastening.—18. If he thought<sup>3</sup> that you were not observing<sup>3</sup> him, he would eat<sup>6</sup> everything.—19. Learn everything, and repeat it to me in<sup>7</sup> two days.—20. We shall study three years; by<sup>8</sup> studying we shall learn everything.

<sup>1</sup> Pres. subj.   <sup>2</sup> Imp. ind.   <sup>3</sup> Imp. subj.   <sup>4</sup> Pret.   <sup>5</sup> *Di*, with infin.   <sup>6</sup> *Man-gidre*.   <sup>7</sup> *Fra*.   <sup>8</sup> Omit.

## LESSON 15.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation: **92**, Third Conjugation, one-third of the verbs; **69**; **70**; **91, a**.

## EXERCISE 15.

[Based on the first paragraph of Exercise 1. The forms of irregular verbs not yet learned may be found in the List.]

If I should speak<sup>1</sup> to you of Victor, you would admire his strong, firm will. He was born<sup>2</sup> in 1749, of a noble family of Piedmont; he is a count. Nowadays<sup>3</sup> we don't believe that being noble is enough<sup>4</sup> to make us worth something; therefore most young men study, and are worth something, because they know that, if they are ignorant, their rank alone will not give them a right to offices and honors. But Victor, as a lad, studied carelessly; and, although he has<sup>4</sup> a fine mind, he is ignorant, and doesn't know anything at all. We sent him to the Academy of Turin. But he didn't know that talent is of no use without study; and a few years later he came out without having studied nor even travelled, and without knowing that study is worth something. He didn't admire the Academy, and he didn't speak of it; he couldn't study, and he didn't know anything at all, because he thought it was enough to have a fine mind. He was noble, but they didn't give<sup>2</sup> him offices nor honors, because he was ignorant.

<sup>1</sup> Imp. subj.

<sup>2</sup> Pret.

<sup>3</sup> *Oggidil.*

<sup>4</sup> Pres. subj.

## LESSON 16.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation: **92**, Third Conjugation, second third; **87**; **88**; **89**.

## EXERCISE 16.

[Based on the second paragraph of Exercise 1. The forms of irregular verbs not yet learned may be found in the List.]

He arrived at the age of twenty-seven, and then, one fine day, he opened his eyes. Now<sup>1</sup> he is thoroughly ashamed of himself, and hopes that by changing his mode of life he will be able to become

an entirely different man from what he has been. He has perceived his ignorance, and has resolved to give up the habits that he has formed during a long course of years ; he has determined to accustom himself to study. He says to himself : " It will not cost much to make good resolutions ; the difficulty will be in keeping them. But I shall keep them — I shall accustom myself to living in an entirely different way from formerly — I shall leave everything in order to study. I resolve to change my mode of life. It will be no small matter, because I have lived hitherto<sup>2</sup> in an entirely different way ; and when we live in such a way, we form certain customs — but I shall not notice it : by studying and keeping my good resolutions I shall accustom myself to such a life. I will do it. I should like to be a credit to Italy. I perceive my ignorance, and I am ashamed of myself."

<sup>1</sup> *Adesso.*

<sup>2</sup> *Finora.*

### LESSON 17.

Irregular verbs of the third conjugation : **92**, Third Conjugation, all the verbs.

#### EXERCISE 17.

[Based on the third paragraph of Exercise 1.]

Victor knew that he would have to make great efforts, that it wasn't enough to feel a desire to study, and that he would have need of great strength of mind ; but he said<sup>1</sup> to himself that little by little his will would get the upper hand, and that by continuing to study he would come to be a good writer. He understood and perceived what efforts it would cost him ; but he resolved to change his mode of life, and he kept his promise. It is true that it cost him great efforts. He no longer went<sup>2</sup> out of doors. When he felt a desire to amuse himself instead of studying, he had to have himself tied to his arm-chair. But little by little he became a great poet, and came to have no more need of having

himself tied. Then<sup>3</sup> he knew that he had got the upper hand, and said<sup>1</sup> to himself: "I shall not resort to this means any longer: I have no more need of it. I shall begin to study, I shall resolve to go on, and I shall keep my promise. I can and will do it. I have changed my way of living. It has been hard — I know what efforts it has cost me; but now<sup>4</sup> I shall not tie myself any more. I make promises and keep them: my will has got the upper hand."

<sup>1</sup> *Diceva.*

<sup>2</sup> *Usciva.*

<sup>3</sup> *Allora.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ora.*

### LESSON. 18.

Personal pronouns: **46**; **47**; **47, a**; **48**; **48, a, b, c, d**; **49**; **50**; **51**; **51, b**; **52**; **55** (old edition, **54, g**).

### EXERCISE 18.

*Grammar*, Exercises 11, 13, 15, 19: relate these stories in the first person, as they would be told respectively by Niccolino, Giorgetto, Enrico, and Agostino.

### LESSON 19.

Irregular verbs of the fourth conjugation: **92**, Fourth Conjugation, through *mori*; **82**; **84**. *Mori* is conjugated with *essere*.

### EXERCISE 19.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. See Naples<sup>1</sup> and then die. — 2. They opened the window. —
3. Let them cover themselves and remain covered. — 4. We don't open the door; the wind has opened it. — 5. If I sew all<sup>2</sup> day, I shall die. — 6. They have built a great village. — 7. If they die, we shall bury them in the grove. — 8. I don't believe that you are dying.<sup>3</sup> — 9. What are they filling? They offer me water. —

10. The boy has died, and his parents are burying him.—11. He will fill it, and then he will offer it to you.—12. Our friends, who died last year, are buried in the wood.—13. Do you believe that he is building<sup>8</sup> a villa?—14. If I suffered<sup>4</sup> as my parents have suffered, I should die.—15. While they were building<sup>5</sup> the city, many men died.—16. He suffered<sup>5</sup> always, because he didn't digest<sup>6</sup> the food.—17. Offer him bread: perhaps he will digest it.—18. We suffer—we are too unfortunate: let us die.—19. I eat<sup>6</sup> this bread because you have offered it to me; but I don't digest it.—20. If he dies, he will not be buried, but the birds will cover him with<sup>7</sup> leaves.

<sup>1</sup> *Ndpoli.*   <sup>2</sup> 'All the.'   <sup>3</sup> Pres. subj.   <sup>4</sup> Imp. subj.   <sup>5</sup> Imp. ind.   <sup>6</sup> *Man-gidre.*   <sup>7</sup> *Di.*

### LESSON 20.

Irregular verbs of the fourth conjugation: **92**, Fourth Conjugation, all the verbs.

#### EXERCISE 20.

[The words are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary of the *Grammar*.]

1. You tell it to me, but I don't hear you.—2. I go out every day.—3. Hear me: I shall tell you everything.—4. We went up, but our friends didn't come.—5. He tells me that they have<sup>1</sup> come.—6. He opens the door, but he doesn't go out.—7. I tell you that he will come.—8. Thus speaking, I open the door and go out.—9. They told him that you would come.—10. He built himself a villa in the grove, and then he died.—11. We told them that he had built a villa.—12. We come, we go up, and we come out, but we don't disappear.—13. We have told him that you are coming.—14. I come here to see everything: they are building me a villa.—15. If I told<sup>2</sup> you everything, you would die.—16. You<sup>3</sup> have opened the door; but if you<sup>3</sup> go out, you<sup>3</sup> die.—17. They come and disappear. Where do they go? Tell me, do

they all die?—18. I don't believe that they are going up.<sup>4</sup> Let them come, and they shall hear me. I shall say to them : "I came, I saw, I conquered."<sup>5</sup>—19. He says that he will come; he comes; he disappears; and we do not know where he has<sup>1</sup> gone.—20. He came—I heard him open the door; he went up, and then he disappeared. I came out, but I did not see him: he had<sup>1</sup> died. We came here to find him, and we buried him in the wood.

<sup>1</sup> Use *essere*. <sup>2</sup> Imp. subj. <sup>3</sup> Second pers. sing. <sup>4</sup> Pres subj. <sup>5</sup> *Vincere*, irreg. verb.

## PART II.

N.B.—It is supposed that students, before beginning this Part, have reviewed the whole *Grammar*, learning the portions that were not included in the twenty lessons of Part I. The words contained in the Italian texts are to be found in the Italian-English vocabulary. The exercises are to be written with the help of these texts and of the grammar, but without the use of a dictionary: each exercise is based upon the preceding text.

### TEXT 1.

[From *La cartolina postale*, by Colombi.]

Ho venticinque anni, tre mesi e ventidue giorni. Ma, al punto in cui comincia questo racconto, avevo soltanto venticinque anni, tre mesi e quindici giorni. Mi chiamò Celso Celsi. Un nome che mi fu sempre antipatico, perchè fin dalla mia infanzia, diède luogo ad una quantità di complimenti che non capivo; come ad esempio: "Sarai un Celso di nome e di fatto," "Speriamo che diventerai un vero Celso," ecc., ecc. E confessò che anche a quest'ora non ne capisco di più. Mi sta sempre in cuore il proposto d'andare alla biblioteca per cercare nell'enciclopedia chi fosse Celso, ma non ne ho mai trovato il momento.

### EXERCISE I.

My name has always been<sup>1</sup> Celsus, but I'm not the Celsus whom you know.<sup>2</sup> What?<sup>3</sup> You admit that you don't know<sup>4</sup> who Celsus is? I've known<sup>2</sup> him from infancy. Go to the library—look in the encyclopædias. What?<sup>3</sup> You haven't had time to? You hate encyclopædias? You have gone to three

libraries, and have never found him? It's to be hoped<sup>5</sup> that you will hunt further; because if<sup>6</sup> you don't know who Celsus was, you will not understand this story. My uncle,<sup>7</sup> from the moment he learned<sup>4</sup> that the true Celsus wrote<sup>8</sup> an encyclopædia, has always hoped that I should be a Celsus in name and in fact; and he has always meant to give me a library. This intention has given rise to a lot of compliments, such as: "I hope that you, too, will become a Celsus." You will find them in my stories. I'm only twenty-two years old, and I've never written<sup>8</sup> an encyclopædia, but I should begin even now, if<sup>6</sup> I had time.

<sup>1</sup> Perfect. <sup>2</sup> *Conoscere*. <sup>3</sup> *Côme*. <sup>4</sup> *Sapere*. <sup>5</sup> *Sperare* takes either indic. or subj. <sup>6</sup> *Se*. <sup>7</sup> *Zio*. <sup>8</sup> *Scrivere*.

## TEXT 2.

Non ricôrdo d' avér vedúti i miêi genitóri. Quânto più lângi arriva la mia memôria, vêdo me bambino in cásâ d' úno zio che avéva per me le tenerezze, e le cûre delicate, e le compiacêñze, e le ambizioni d' úna mâmma. Mi narrò, appéna potéi com-prênderlo, che il mio bâbbo êra ufficiâle nella marina mercantile. Avéva conosciûto la mâmma álle bagnatûre di Viaréggio; si êrano amáti e sposáti. Tutto codésto durânte la stagione déi bâgni. Nell' autúnno seguente il mio bâbbo avéva dovuto separársi dâlla giôvane spôsa, ed imbarcârsi pe' suôi affâri sull' Adriâtico. E non êra tornato più. La fèbbre giâlla lo avéva côlto ed ucciso, sei mési dôpo.

## EXERCISE 2.

My parents became acquainted at Viareggio: as soon as they saw each other, they fell in love, and the next autumn they married. Six months later, my father, who had business at Marseilles,<sup>1</sup> was obliged to leave his wife, and go aboard ship at Genoa;<sup>2</sup> as soon as he had<sup>3</sup> arrived, a fever seized him, and the unfortunate<sup>4</sup> young man never came back. All this my uncle told<sup>5</sup> me six years<sup>6</sup> later. This<sup>6</sup> uncle saw me as a child in my father's house,

and he has always<sup>6</sup> treated me with the tenderness and indulgence of a mother. I have never<sup>6</sup> been able to comprehend why<sup>6</sup> he loves me so much,<sup>7</sup> and even now<sup>6</sup> I can't understand<sup>6</sup> it. He had been an officer in the navy. During the summer season he used to return to Viareggio, where<sup>8</sup> he had made the acquaintance of my mother, and twenty-five<sup>6</sup> days<sup>6</sup> later he would leave me and embark for the Adriatic. As far back as he could remember, he couldn't recollect having known his father, who had been killed by the yellow fever at the sea-side. In his childhood<sup>6</sup> he had had to leave his mother, whom he had never seen again. He had never<sup>6</sup> married; but<sup>6</sup> for me he had all the ambition and all the delicate attention of a true<sup>6</sup> father.

<sup>1</sup> Marsiglia. <sup>2</sup> Génova. <sup>3</sup> Omit 'he had.' <sup>4</sup> Sventurdlo. <sup>5</sup> Insert 'it.'

<sup>6</sup> See preceding lesson. <sup>7</sup> Tânto. <sup>8</sup> Dóve.

### TEXT 3.

L' único fratello del mio báppo, negoziante d' ólio álla Spézia, éra accórso prêsso la pôvera mámma a Viaréggio, portatôre délla triste notizia, e vi éra rimâsto testimônio délla môrte délla védova e délla mia nascita. M' avéva cercáto úna nutrice, m' avéva trasportáto con lèi a cásá súa, e avéva profûso a me tutto il tesôro d' affêtto che la mancánza déi sóli parênti che avésse lasciáva inêrte nel suo cuôre. A me la gentile deferênça, i môdi carezzévoli con cui soléva trattáre la mia mámma; a me, più tardì, la frância ed espansiva cordialità e l' indulgênça amichévole che usáva col fratello. Assúnta, la mia nutrice, éra divenúta súbito párté integrânte délla famíglia; ed a quést' óra è perféttaménte convînta di trovársi a cásá súa, e mio zio divide quést' opinióne, che fo cêrto non penserêi a discútere.

### EXERCISE 3.

The only relative that I had left<sup>1</sup> was my uncle, a brother of my poor father. As soon as<sup>2</sup> he heard<sup>3</sup> the news of my birth and of the sad death of my mother, he hastened to my nurse, who had

been the only witness of the poor widow's death. This nurse was a relative of my uncle's family, and she lavished upon me all the indulgence and all the wealth of affection that a mother could<sup>3</sup> have shown. She was a widow and had no children.<sup>4</sup> It was upon me that she bestowed the genuine cordiality and the unrestrained affection which the lack of a family had left inactive in her heart; it is I that enjoy, even<sup>2</sup> now, the gentle manners and the friendly deference with which she would have treated her own<sup>5</sup> son.<sup>4</sup> She is perfectly sure she loves<sup>2</sup> me like<sup>2</sup> a mother, and this opinion I have always<sup>2</sup> shared.<sup>6</sup> My uncle, as soon as<sup>2</sup> he heard<sup>8</sup> that I had remained with her, hastened at once to find us, and carried us to his house, where<sup>2</sup> we afterwards became really a part of the family. We should never<sup>2</sup> have dreamed of getting ourselves a house elsewhere.<sup>7</sup> For<sup>2</sup> me my uncle had become a true<sup>2</sup> father; for<sup>2</sup> Assunta<sup>8</sup> (this is the name<sup>2</sup> of the nurse) he had become a brother. He was always<sup>2</sup> in the habit of treating us as<sup>2</sup> if<sup>2</sup> we were in our own house.

<sup>1</sup> 'That remained to me.' <sup>2</sup> See preceding lessons. <sup>3</sup> *Sapere.* <sup>4</sup> *Figlio.*  
<sup>5</sup> *Proprio.* <sup>6</sup> Insert 'it.' <sup>7</sup> *Altrove.* <sup>8</sup> 'The Assunta.'

#### TEXT 4.

Páre ch' io non ábia gránde ingérgno. Nélle mie reminiscenze di scuôla trôvo mólti castighi, mólte lagnánze déi maêstri állo zio per richiamármì all' órdine, mólti lîbri sciupáti, e ritrátti de' professóri in caricatúra, e románzi lêtti di nascósto, e lezíoni mancáte in palése; ma nessún prêmio, nessún attestáto d' onóre, nessún interessaménto állo stúdio. Quândo usci dálle scuôle têcniche, sapévo a memôria parécchi cánti dell' Ariôsto, ripetévo per beníno mólti novélle del Decameróne, ed avévo, círca la letteratúra modêrna, cérté opinióni ben chiáre, che mi êro formáte col mio critêrio personále sénza aiúto di maêstri. Ma tutto codésto non êra abbastânta per prométtermi úna brillânte carriêra nélle sciênze o nélle lêttere, nè úna láurea cómechessia. Pel commércio non

avévo nessún' attitúdine. Così, tútto ben consideráto, quândo êbbi compiúto i miêi diciôtto ánni, lo zio mi propóse di entrâre négli uffici di pôsta. Ío aderli sénza rimostránze : ed écco perchè la mia stôria s' idêntica con quélla délla cartolina postále, e vice-vêrsa.

#### EXERCISE 4.

When I had completed six<sup>1</sup> years, I entered school, where<sup>1</sup> I began<sup>1</sup> at once<sup>1</sup> the study of science. My uncle, who was well acquainted with<sup>2</sup> literature, had read a great many modern stories, and knew several of them<sup>1</sup> by heart ; so he had formed certain very definite opinions about modern stories and novels, and he wasn't willing<sup>3</sup> that I should read them. That is why he had<sup>4</sup> me enter a technical school. My recollections of school coincide with those of my punishments. It seemed, taking everything into consideration, that I had a certain talent, a certain aptitude for study, but no interest in the sciences. My lessons in<sup>5</sup> history I recited<sup>6</sup> very well, with the help of the more<sup>1</sup> diligent<sup>9</sup> pupils<sup>10</sup>; but the lessons in<sup>5</sup> science I always<sup>1</sup> hated,<sup>1</sup> and I failed in them, without the help of anybody. I read Ariosto and several modern novels, but I didn't read enough to have a personal opinion about our literature, which I was hardly<sup>1</sup> acquainted with.<sup>2</sup> I wrote letters in secret, and spoiled a great many postal cards. I used to make<sup>4</sup> caricatures of the pupils.<sup>10</sup> The teachers never<sup>1</sup> thought<sup>1</sup> of making me behave : they didn't promise me any<sup>7</sup> degrees nor certificates. I never<sup>1</sup> obtained<sup>8</sup> a prize of any kind. So when they suggested to me, three<sup>1</sup> years later,<sup>1</sup> that I should leave the school, my uncle consented without remonstrance.

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons. <sup>2</sup> *Conoscere.* <sup>3</sup> *Voleré.* <sup>4</sup> *Fdre.* <sup>5</sup> 'Of.' <sup>6</sup> Insert 'them.' <sup>7</sup> Omit. <sup>8</sup> *Otteneré.* <sup>9</sup> *Diligente.* <sup>10</sup> *Scoldre.*

#### TEXT 5.

Dal 1867 al 1873 avévo continuáto il mio tirocínio nellá carriera pôco amêna dégli impiéghi, andândo regolarménte all' ufficio

âlle ôtto del mattino, tornândo a cásá âlle quâtro, per riandáre âlle sétte e ritornâre âlle diêci. Ma que' sei ánni li avévo passáti alla Spêzia sénza allontanármi da éssa, e non mi êrano sembráti grávi. La mia gioventù éra sbollita prêsto, ed a vênt' ánni êro tranquillo e casalingo cóme un uômo di trénta. Óra nel novêmbre del 1873 un piccolo aumentó di sólido, un avanzaménto non richiêsto êra giûnto a coronâre la mia monôtona diligênça, ed a spíngermi lontâno dâlla mia píccola città, dal mio máre, da' miêi côlli, per isbalestrármi nella vita irrequiêta e tumultuosa di Miláno. Allóra mi accôrsi che sótto gli allôri si cêlano le spíne. Non più focoláre di famîglia, non più pásti in comûne, dóve si riassumévanó tútti gli avveniménti del giórno, e l' Assûnta rallentáva il servízio per entrâre in têrzo tra me e lo zio, e pronunciársi su tútti gli argoménti.

#### EXERCISE 5.

As soon as<sup>1</sup> my not very turbulent youth had evaporated, I obtained<sup>1</sup> a position, and entered a small post<sup>1</sup> office, where I spent eight years, from 1867 to 1875. I used to go to the office at seven o'clock in the morning, I stayed<sup>1</sup> there<sup>1</sup> all the day, and would go home again at four to see<sup>1</sup> my uncle and join in the conversation between him and Assunta. We regularly took<sup>2</sup> our dinners<sup>3</sup> together. The next<sup>1</sup> day I would return to the office at ten, to go home once more at six. Thus<sup>1</sup> may<sup>1</sup> be summed up all the events of my calm and monotonous life. But that life had always<sup>1</sup> seemed pleasant to me : I loved<sup>1</sup> the sea and the hills of Spezia, and the family hearth was very<sup>4</sup> dear<sup>5</sup> to me. But in 1875, having realized that I had kept up my apprenticeship eight years without relaxing my duties, I thought<sup>1</sup> that I ought<sup>1</sup> to have obtained<sup>1</sup> a promotion, and although<sup>6</sup> my uncle wasn't willing<sup>1</sup> to give his opinion on this<sup>1</sup> subject, I decided<sup>7</sup> to go to Milan to ask for the reward<sup>1</sup> of my diligence. So<sup>1</sup> I left my home, and came to the city, where I asked for a small increase of salary. The increase I soon obtained<sup>1</sup>; but I was not happy<sup>8</sup>: I had

been driven far from my family, and the restless life of Milan was very<sup>4</sup> distasteful<sup>1</sup> to me. No more calm sea, no more pleasant youth—the November of my life had arrived!

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons. <sup>2</sup> Fâre. <sup>3</sup> Desindre, m. <sup>4</sup> Molto. <sup>5</sup> Câro.  
<sup>6</sup> Benchè, with subjunctive. <sup>7</sup> Decidersi. <sup>8</sup> Felice.

### TEXT 6.

A Milâno provâi la tristezza del risvegliármì sólo al tintinnire meccânico d' un orolôgio a svéglia, in úna di quélle stánze che si dicono *mobilâte* per ironía. Uscivo e rientrávo sólo, non aspettâto mái. Non incontrávo che il víso délla padróna di cásâ, fréddo cóme il mio caminéttó spênto. Nessúno mái stendéva úna máno in mio servízio, sénza che l' áltra l' accompagnásse protésa al compênsio. Pranzávo sólo ad úna távola di locânda. Non conoscévo alcúno nè all' ufficio nè al caffè. Ed al teátro, l' allegrézza, la commozióne, l' entusiásmo mi morivano in pêtto appéna abbozzáti, per mancánza di quéllea manifestazióne che è la víta déi sentiménti.

### EXERCISE 6.

Have you ever gone<sup>1</sup> to Milan? Have you ever experienced the sorrow of leaving<sup>1</sup> your home; of waking up in a furnished room, where<sup>1</sup> you hear<sup>2</sup> only the mechanical jingle of your alarm clock, and where<sup>1</sup> you see<sup>1</sup> nothing but your fireless hearth; of waiting for the loved<sup>1</sup> faces which you will never see<sup>1</sup>; of dining alone, without joy, without excitement, in a lonely<sup>3</sup> eating-house, where<sup>1</sup> all<sup>1</sup> your emotions die away in your heart for want of expression; of setting out at seven,<sup>1</sup> never accompanied, to go<sup>1</sup> to the *café* or<sup>1</sup> to the theatre, and of returning<sup>1</sup> alone at ten,<sup>1</sup> to come back into your little,<sup>1</sup> deserted<sup>4</sup> room, cold and sad<sup>1</sup> as your solitary<sup>3</sup> life; of passing all<sup>1</sup> your days<sup>5</sup> at the office, where<sup>1</sup> you know nobody, neither the proprietor<sup>6</sup> nor the other clerks,<sup>7</sup> and where<sup>1</sup> no one ever lifts a hand to help you? If<sup>1</sup> you have

known this<sup>1</sup> life, you will be able<sup>1</sup> to understand<sup>1</sup> my sadness in parting<sup>1</sup> from<sup>1</sup> my uncle<sup>1</sup> and my nurse.<sup>1</sup> But<sup>1</sup> that sad<sup>1</sup> morning<sup>1</sup> had arrived.<sup>1</sup> As soon as I was awake, I had said to myself: "I must<sup>1</sup> go<sup>8</sup>! I must leave<sup>1</sup> my dear<sup>1</sup> hills.<sup>1</sup> I must<sup>1</sup> start<sup>8</sup> at once,<sup>1</sup> without anyone accompanying me. I must<sup>1</sup> go to the city<sup>1</sup> to plunge<sup>1</sup> into that life which is called restless<sup>1</sup> and turbulent,<sup>1</sup> but<sup>1</sup> which will be, for me, as monotonous<sup>1</sup> and cold as the career<sup>1</sup> of a poor<sup>1</sup> clerk."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons. <sup>2</sup> *Udire.* <sup>3</sup> *Solidrio.* <sup>4</sup> *Deserto.* <sup>5</sup> *Giorndta.*  
<sup>6</sup> *Padrone.* <sup>7</sup> *Impiegdo.* <sup>8</sup> *Partire.*

#### TEXT 7.

Il dicembre m' avéva assideráto le mêmbera con un gêlo iperbôreo; il Natale m' avéva assideráto il cuôre col frêddo morâle dell' isolamênto. Lo zio e l' Assûnta m' avévano spedito un panfôrte di Siêna, un paniêre di ôstriche ed il *menu* del prânzo di Natâle. Il tacchíno êra grásso cóme nessún tacchíno lo êra státo mái, e pesáva sêi chilográmmi. Gli uômini del fôndaco êrano andáti in côrpo ad offriré állo zio un sonétto fatto dal segretário — un acrôstico in cui il suo nóme, Cêlsi Baldassâre, mancava di úna s per entrâre néi quattordici vêrsi. L' operáio più vêccchio avéva cominciáto un discórso che non avéva potûto finire perchè si êra méssö a piângere. Tútto codéstò êra bêni liêto. Eppûre io ne piânsi. Quêlla fêsta mi appartenéva, perchè quêlla cása, quel fôndaco, quégli uômini, quéi bambíni, li amávo anch' io. Mi sentivo defraudáto délla lóro compagnia, délla lóro giôdia. Oh il Natale! Chi ha qualche affeziône nel cuôre, ha diritto di non êssere sólo quél giórno. Ed io avévo affeziôni — ne avévo tánte e sì calde — ed êro sólo!

#### EXERCISE 7.

For him who has no company, Christmas is the saddest<sup>1</sup> day of the year.<sup>1</sup> The others are merry — he would like<sup>1</sup> to be happy,<sup>1</sup>

too ; but he cannot : he feels<sup>1</sup> only<sup>1</sup> the sadness<sup>1</sup> of a lonely<sup>1</sup> life,<sup>1</sup> and he mourns over it. And yet Christmas, even for us, does not lack joys — it has so many and such great<sup>1</sup> ones ; but<sup>1</sup> they die away<sup>1</sup> in our hearts for want<sup>1</sup> of expression.<sup>1</sup> This is very sad,<sup>1</sup> but<sup>1</sup> what can we do ? That festival, that happiness,<sup>1</sup> do not belong to us : they belong to him who has not left<sup>1</sup> his home — to him who has never<sup>1</sup> gone to enter the restless<sup>1</sup> life<sup>1</sup> of great<sup>1</sup> cities.<sup>1</sup> All this I felt and said<sup>1</sup> to myself that day ; and I began to weep. Had I not a right to feel injured ? I began a sonnet, in which I wished<sup>1</sup> to express<sup>2</sup> all the sorrow<sup>1</sup> that I felt<sup>1</sup> ; but I could not finish it — I could not put into the fourteen verses all the emotions<sup>1</sup> of that morning.<sup>1</sup> And yet for my uncle and Assunta that day was merrier than any other Christmas had ever been. The workmen, men and children, went in a body to the shop, and offered my uncle a turkey and a basket of oysters that the secretaries had sent him ; and my uncle made a speech in which he expressed<sup>2</sup> the joy and the affection that he felt.

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons.

<sup>2</sup> *Esprimere.*

#### TEXT 8.

In codéste disposizióni di spírito mi côlese il cápo d' ánno del 1874. È un passáto abbastánza prôssimo perchè ognúno ricôrdi il frêddo rígido di quélла mattina. Uscii di cásá álle ôtto, battêndo i dênti e tremândo per tútte le mêmbrâ. Corrévo per riscaldármî. All' ufficio mi aspettâva la divertênte occupazióne di divídere le lêttere a secónda délle destinazióni. Lèggere parécchie migliáia d' indirizzi ! Sánta paziênza ! Mái, in tútti i sétte ánni délla mia carriêra postále, m' êra accadûto di vedére úna símile sfuriáta di lêttere, o mèglio di búste ; perchè la maggiór párté non con-ténévan che úna cártâ da visita. “ Ed io m' avrò a rómpere il sónno,” brontolávo tra me, “ a cristallizzáre il náso col gêlo mattutíno, a smontáre la scápola maneggiándo il bóllo, per tânti melênsi che s' affânnano ógni cápo d' ánno a ripêtersi l' un

l' altro il lóro nôme, cóme se la memôria umâna non servisse che 365 giórni contáti, e s' avésse a rimontáre ógni ânno cóme un orolôgio ! ”

### EXERCISE 8.

The New Year's Day of 1874 was cold enough for all those who went out of doors that morning to remember it. Several thousand men,<sup>1</sup> or rather fools, had interrupted their sleep and gone off<sup>2</sup> to repeat their names and offer<sup>1</sup> their visiting cards to one another, as if they didn't see one another often<sup>3</sup> enough the other days of the year. But<sup>1</sup> as soon as<sup>1</sup> they had<sup>4</sup> gone out, they were seized by the cold, which had been waiting for them all the morning : they shivered in all their limbs ; their teeth chattered ; they ran to warm themselves, and while<sup>4</sup> running they froze their noses. The greater part of them returned<sup>1</sup> home, and the others grumbled to themselves : “Shall we have to run all day? Never in all our lives has it been our lot to feel<sup>1</sup> such a cold. Let's warm ourselves—but<sup>1</sup> how? We have tired ourselves out running all the morning. Let's go back<sup>1</sup> to our offices.” Then<sup>1</sup> they separated,<sup>1</sup> according to their occupations, and each one went away<sup>2</sup> grumbling to his house or to his office, to read the names in his letters—for most of the envelopes contained nothing but a name and an address. When<sup>1</sup> I wound up my watch and went out, at seven, I didn't see anybody left.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons.   <sup>2</sup> *Anddrsene.*   <sup>3</sup> *Spesso.*   <sup>4</sup> Omit.   <sup>5</sup> *Più nessuno.*

### TEXT 9.

E così dicêndo, augurávo a costóro dall' ânima un ânno bisestile, perchè in quel trecéntosessantêsimosêsto giórno fuôr di mácchina s' avéssero a scordáre áanche l' esistêenza délle cárté da visita. E sbuffávo e picchiávo fôrte col bóllo, e gittávo le lêttere con dispetto, e finivo per figurármì in quelli che le avévano scritte altrettânti miêi nemíci personáli, che le spedivano coll' único scopo di dármi úna nôia di più. Di sótto a un mûcchio di

piêghi d' ogni fatta facéva capolino l' ángolo gialliccio d' una cartolina postále. Èra la prima che mi accadésse di bolláre. "Ci mancavano le cartoline!" riprési. "Óra chi fréna più la smánia di codésti espiritolôgrafi? Cói vénti centésimi d'un francobollo si potránnó caváre la vôglia di spedire dûe cartoline. Ed io farò dûe bólli invéce di úno, sarò più prêsto dilombáto. Lo fánno appôsta; è una mania, un furóre!"

#### EXERCISE 9.

That day it was my lot to send several<sup>1</sup> letters, to wish my uncle<sup>1</sup> and the others<sup>1</sup> a happy<sup>2</sup> new year.<sup>1</sup> These<sup>3</sup> letters have to be written every year: they give extra trouble to those who send them and to those who read<sup>1</sup> them. The latter<sup>3</sup> always<sup>1</sup> say to themselves, crossly: "Who has sent me this<sup>3</sup> heap of letters? This<sup>3</sup> is too much! Why do these people send me their visiting cards, as if<sup>1</sup> I had forgotten their names?<sup>1</sup> I should like<sup>1</sup> to forget their very existence! They are so many fools<sup>1</sup>—I shall even come to think<sup>1</sup> that they are so many personal enemies of mine. Do they imagine that I want<sup>1</sup> to read<sup>1</sup> all<sup>1</sup> those letters? Couldn't<sup>1</sup> they send a postal card? In this way they could have satisfied their desire to write, and I could have read twenty names<sup>1</sup> and addresses<sup>1</sup> instead of two. They send me letters on purpose, so that I shall have to tear open<sup>4</sup> the envelopes.<sup>1</sup> They do it merely to annoy me. I will<sup>1</sup> open<sup>4</sup> that yellow envelope<sup>1</sup> that is peeping out from under the pile; and then<sup>5</sup> I shall not<sup>1</sup> read<sup>1</sup> another letter!" And so saying, they begin<sup>1</sup> to read.<sup>1</sup> I, too, had, that year, letters of every kind, visiting cards, and also<sup>5</sup> a postal card—the first that I had happened to receive.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons. <sup>2</sup> Buñno. <sup>3</sup> Questo. <sup>4</sup> Lacerdre. <sup>5</sup> Pbi. <sup>6</sup> Ricévere.

#### TEXT 10.

Tútto ha fine a quéstó móndo. Bollándo e borbottándo giúnsi a vedére il fondo délla pirámide di piêghi, e vénne la vôlta délla cartolina. Èra voltáta dállo párte déllo scritto, e mi accôrsi che

êra in vêrsi. "Non ho osservato," pensai, "nélla nuôva légge postale che le cartoline si avessero a scrivere in rima. È una buôna misûra. Non é dâto a mólti d' imbroccár le rime per tutto un discórso. E per pôco che vi sia délla gênte del mio stâmpo, le cartoline non daranno trôppo a fâre agl' impiegati." Tuttavia, benchè non poëta, ed ánzi appunto per questo, êbbi sêmpre una simpatia speciale péi vêrsi malfâtti, che sémbrano dirmi: "Consolati, Cêlso. Non sei tu sólo che le Mûse abbiano mésso álla pôrta."

## EXERCISE 10.

When<sup>1</sup> we returned,<sup>1</sup> we noticed that there was a whole pyramid of letters, visiting cards,<sup>1</sup> and postal cards, which awaited<sup>1</sup> us at the office,<sup>1</sup> and seemed to say to us: "We have come to give you more<sup>1</sup> bother.<sup>1</sup> Read<sup>1</sup> us!" "Shall we have to read<sup>1</sup> all this?" we grumbled. "We can't<sup>1</sup> do it—it would give us too much to do. Why<sup>1</sup> do they write<sup>2</sup> letters<sup>1</sup> to people like us? Yet we can't<sup>1</sup> put all the heap<sup>1</sup> out of doors; on the contrary, we must<sup>1</sup> open<sup>1</sup> all the envelopes.<sup>1</sup> So far as they contain<sup>1</sup> only<sup>1</sup> visiting cards,<sup>1</sup> they will not give us too much trouble.<sup>1</sup> Everything has an end. Let's cheer up! We are not the only ones to whom letters are written.<sup>2</sup> Our turn has come. Though poets, we are no letter-writers<sup>1</sup>; and for this very reason we ought<sup>1</sup> to have a particular sympathy for ill-made letters.<sup>1</sup> Let's begin<sup>1</sup> to read.<sup>1</sup> It's to be hoped<sup>1</sup> that the writing is good; so<sup>1</sup> we shall soon<sup>1</sup> come to see the end of this pile.<sup>1</sup>" As soon as<sup>1</sup> we had read everything, we turned<sup>2</sup> in the direction of the door, and saw a postal card that had come while<sup>3</sup> we were reading.

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons.<sup>2</sup> Use reflexive construction.<sup>3</sup> Mentre.

## TEXT 11.

[From *Le mie prigioni*, by Silvio Pellico.]

Il venerdì 13 ottobre 1820 fui arrestato a Milâno, e condotto a Santa Margherita. Erano le tre pomeridiâne. Mi si féce un lungo

interrogatôrio per tutto quel giorno e per altri ancora ; ma di ciò non dirò nulla. Alle nove della sera di quel pôvero venerdì, l' attuário mi consegnò al custode, e questi, condottomi nella stânsa a me destinata, si féce da me rimettere con gentile invito, per restituirmeli a tempo débito, orologio, denaro e ogni altra cosa ch' io avessi in tasca, e m' augurò rispettosamente la buona nôtte. Uscì, ed in meno di mezz' ora ebbi il pranzo. Mangiâi pochi bocconcini, tracannai un bicchiér d' acqua, e fui lasciato solo. Chiusi la finestra, passeggiâi un' ora, credendo di non aver rêquie tutta la nôtte. Mi posai a letto, e la stanchezza m' addormentò.

### EXERCISE II.<sup>1</sup>

The warden told me that they had delivered to him, on Friday, the 20th of October, the notary whom they had arrested at three in the afternoon ; that the latter, who<sup>2</sup> had been put through a long examination, had handed him his watch and money, thinking he would have them given back to him in due season ; that he had eaten at eight in the evening, and that in less than half an hour, having shut the window, he had gone to bed. They had wished him good night, but he hadn't said anything. " You say he delivered his money and watch to you," I said ; " did he have anything else in his pockets ? " " He had nothing." " What time<sup>3</sup> is it ? " " It's nine." In less than three hours I had had myself conducted by the warden to the room intended for us.

<sup>1</sup> Grammar, § 77, g.

<sup>2</sup> Grammar, §§ 43, 44.

<sup>3</sup> Ore, fem. pl.

### TEXT 12.

Lo svegliarsi la prima nôtte in prigione è cosa orrênda ! — " Possibile !" dissi, ricordandomi dove lo fossi, " possibile ? Io qui ? E non è ora un sogno il mio ? Ieri dunque m' arrestarono ? Ieri mi fecero quel lungo interrogatorio, che domani, e chi sa fin quando, dovrà continuarsi ? Ier sera, avanti di addormentarmi, io

piánsi tánto, pensándo ái miêi genitóri?" — Il ripôso, il perfetto silêncio, il brêve sónno che avéa ristoráto le mfe fôrze mentáli, sembrávano avér centuplicáto in me la pôssa del dolore. In quell' assêenza totále di distrazióni, l' affândo di tutti i miêi cári, ed in particolare del pádre e délla mádre, allorchè udrêbbero il mio arrêsto, mi si pingéa nélla fantasia con úna fôrza incredíbile. — "In quést' istánte," dicéva io, "dôrmono ancora tranquilli, o végliano pensándo fôrse con dolcézza a me, non punto presághi del luôgo óve io sóno! Oh felici, se Dio li togliésse dal móndo avânti che giúnga a Toríno la notizia délla mia sventúra! Chi darà lóro la fôrza di sostenére quéstó cólpo?"

### EXERCISE 12.

When Silvio Pellico's parents heard one night of his arrest, they thought that everything<sup>1</sup> was a dream. "It is incredible," they said to themselves, "that our Silvio was arrested yesterday morning,<sup>1</sup> and that the news of it did not come to us in the evening. Let us awake! Let us sleep no longer! It is sleep that has depicted in our fancy this horrible misfortune. Such<sup>2</sup> a grief is impossible. If God had wished<sup>1</sup> to take our dear son from us, he would have given us strength to support our anguish."

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons.

<sup>2</sup> Grammar, § 91.

### TEXT 13.

Un giórno dûe secondíni vêngono a prêndermi. "Si cängia allôggio, signóre." "Che intendéte dîre?" "C' è comandáto di trasportárla in un' áltra cámara." "Perchè?" "Quálch' altro grôsso uccêllo è státo préso, e quêsta essêndo la migliór cámara . . . capísce bêne. . . ." "Capisco: è la prima pôsa de' nuôvi arrivâti." E mi trasportárono álla párté del cortile opposta. In quellá mia nuôva stánza io êra opprêssò di tristézza. Stáva mólte ôre álla finêstra, la quâle mettéva sopra úna galleria, e al di là

délla galleria vedéasi l' estremità del cortile e la finêstra délla mia prima stánza. Chi érami succeduto colà? Io vi vedéva un uômo che móltò passeggiáva cólla rapidità di chi è piêno d' agitazioné. Dúe o tre giórni dappôi, vídi che gli avévanó dátó da scrivere, ed allóra se ne stáva tutto il di al tavolino.

### EXERCISE 13.

Two days later I saw three turnkeys. "We have come to take you, sir," they said to me. "You understand—we mean to say that you will change your lodgings." They had been ordered to take me into another room. My new chamber is better than the first one: it has a window which looks out on the yard, and beyond the yard, on<sup>1</sup> the opposite side, can be seen two galleries and many rooms. The first year<sup>1</sup> I used to stand there all day; but<sup>1</sup> now<sup>1</sup> they have given me writing materials, and I spend many hours at my table. Sometimes<sup>2</sup> I have<sup>1</sup> myself taken into the yard, and walk there, with the slowness<sup>3</sup> of one who is weighed down with sorrow; then I see in my former chamber the man who has succeeded me there. They have told me who he is, but<sup>1</sup> I haven't quite understood.

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons.

<sup>2</sup> *Tavolta.*

<sup>3</sup> *Lentezza.*

### TEXT 14.

Finalmènte lo riconóbbi. Égli usciva dállo súa stánza accompagnatò dal custòde: andáva ágli esámi. Era il Giôia! Mi si strínse il cuôre. "Ánche tu, valentuômo, sêi qui!" La vista di qualúnque creatûra buôna mi consóla, m' affezioná, mi fa pensáre. Ah! pensáre ed amâre sóno un gran bêne. Avrêi dátó la mia vita per salvár Giôia di cárcere; eppúre il vedérlo mi solleváva. Qual confôrto sembrávanmi dovér êsser in avvenire quéi salúti! E l'avvenire giúnse, ma que' salúti non fúrono più replicáti. Ógni vólta ch' io rivedea Giôia álla finêstra, io facéva sventoláre il

fazzoléttò. Inváno! I secondíni mi dissero che gli éra státo proibito d' eccitáre i miéi gèsti o di rispóndervi. Bensi guardávami égli spésso, ed io guardáva l'ui, e così ci dicevámó ancóra mólte côse. Fu più fortunáto di me: dópo alcúni mési di detenzióne, vénne riméssso in libertà.

## EXERCISE 14.

At the window I often saw a man who made gestures to me; I didn't reply to them, and yet it consoled me to look at him. "I recognize you," he said to me, one day.<sup>1</sup> " You are Pellico. I am here, too; but I am luckier than you: in<sup>2</sup> a few months I shall be set free. Why<sup>1</sup> don't you answer? Don't you recognize me? I am Gioia. Yesterday<sup>1</sup> I waved my handkerchief more than half an hour,<sup>1</sup> but you didn't look at me. Every time that I see<sup>3</sup> you again, I shall repeat my greetings. When<sup>1</sup> I think that you don't recognize me, I am sick at heart. Have they forbidden you to answer me? Look at me often in the future; I'll look at you; and in this way I'll tell you many things, and you will reply to them. Looking at each other every day<sup>1</sup> will cheer us. When<sup>1</sup> I was alone<sup>1</sup> in the prison, I often said to myself: 'What a comfort the sight of any honest man must be!' And now<sup>1</sup> you have come, and we shall be happy.<sup>1</sup>"

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons.<sup>2</sup> Fra.<sup>3</sup> Future.

## TEXT 15.

Il mattino seguente vénne l' attuário che m' avéa fatto gl' interrogatóri, e m' annunciò con mistêro úna visita che m' avrêbbe recáto piacére. E quando gli párve d' avérmi abbastanza pre-paráto, disse: "Insómma è suo pádre; si compiáccia di seguirmi." Lo seguii abbássò négli uffici, palpitândo di contênto, di tenerézza, e sforzándomi d' avére un aspètto seréno che tranquillásse il mio pôvero pádre. Allorchè avéa sapúto il mio arrêsto, égli avéa

speráto che ciò fósse per sospétti da nùlla, ch' io tósto uscissi. Ma vedêndo che la detenzióne duráva, éra venuto a sollecitáre il govérno austriaco per la mia liberazióne. Miseré illusíoni dell'amór patérno! Éi non potéa crédere ch' io fóssi státo così temerário da espórmì al rigóre délle léggi, e la studiáta ilarità con che gli parlái, lo persuáse ch' io non avéa sciagúre a temére. Il brève collóquio che ci fu concedúto m' agitò indicibilménte.

#### EXERCISE 15.

The next day<sup>1</sup> they came to tell me that my father, having heard of my arrest, had come to see me; and they made me follow them below, thinking that this<sup>1</sup> visit must<sup>1</sup> give me pleasure. My poor father, whom my arrest had indescribably excited, was awaiting<sup>1</sup> me in the office. As soon as<sup>1</sup> he saw me, he put on an expression of forced serenity, and, when he thought he had sufficiently prepared himself, he spoke to me with studied cheerfulness: "Calm yourself, Silvio; you have nothing to fear. They have arrested<sup>1</sup> you for some<sup>1</sup> ridiculous<sup>2</sup> suspicions — but they are things<sup>1</sup> of no importance. I am not so rash as to hope that you will get out in<sup>1</sup> two<sup>1</sup> or<sup>1</sup> three<sup>1</sup> days<sup>1</sup>; but you will soon<sup>1</sup> be set free<sup>1</sup> — in short, your imprisonment will not last a month.<sup>1</sup> When I heard of your examination," he said to me, mysteriously, "I came here<sup>1</sup> to urge the government to liberate you. It seems to me I have persuaded the emperor<sup>3</sup> that you have done nothing to expose you to the severity of the law; and I hope that he will soon vouchsafe to save<sup>1</sup> you from prison.<sup>1</sup>"

<sup>1</sup> See preceding lessons.

<sup>2</sup> Ridicolo.

<sup>3</sup> Imperatitre.

## PART III.

N.B.—The words contained in the following exercises are to be found in the English-Italian vocabulary.

### EXERCISE I.

[Adapted from *Panfiorre di Siéna*, by W. D. Howells.]

Siena, more than any<sup>1</sup> other Italian city, was afflicted with<sup>2</sup> municipal rivalries, with<sup>3</sup> domestic quarrels. Now the nobles<sup>3</sup> triumphed, wresting the power from<sup>4</sup> the commons; now the people took a bloody revenge, and drove from the city every patrician. Every change of government was<sup>5</sup> accompanied by ostracism, by violence, by public tumults, by continual uprisings. And these hostilities between families, between parties, and between classes were<sup>5</sup> sustained and perpetuated by the rival ambitions of the popes and emperors. From the beginning, Siena had been Ghibelline; and it is odd that one of her proudest victories should have been that obtained against Henry, son of Barbarossa. When that emperor threatened the free cities with<sup>6</sup> ruin, Siena was the only Tuscan town that closed its doors against<sup>4</sup> him; and when Henry besieged it, the inhabitants, making a sally from the gates of Fontebranda and San Marco, fell upon the Germans, and put them to<sup>7</sup> rout.

<sup>1</sup> ‘Every.’ <sup>2</sup> ‘By.’ <sup>3</sup> Put the subject after the verb. <sup>4</sup> ‘To.’ <sup>5</sup> Use *venire*.  
<sup>6</sup> ‘Of.’ <sup>7</sup> ‘Into.’

### EXERCISE 2.

The Florentines, as we have said,<sup>1</sup> followed the party of the pope, or rather of their own liberty, which they believed was upheld by the papal policy; and the Sienese desired their inde-

pendence, too,<sup>2</sup> but they thought to obtain it by means of the emperor. The two peoples could never unite<sup>3</sup> in their common love of liberty, but continued for four centuries their unhappy wars, until they were both reduced to<sup>4</sup> slavery. Siena had a shameful triumph when, in the great siege of 1530, she helped to make Florence return under the rule of the Medici; and Florence took a cruel revenge when her tyrant Cosimo I entered Siena, fifteen years afterward, at the<sup>5</sup> head of the imperial forces. The Florentines, in 1260, were<sup>6</sup> for the first time completely defeated by the Sienese and by their own Ghibelline exiles at Montaperto, distant twelve miles from Siena; and the slaughter was so terrible that, as Dante says, “féce l’ Árbia coloráta in róssio.” In 1269, again,<sup>7</sup> the Sienese were conquered by their own Guelph exiles and by the Florentines at Colle di Val d’ Elsa.

<sup>1</sup> Insert ‘it.’ <sup>2</sup> Anch’ éssi. <sup>3</sup> Èsser compdgni. <sup>4</sup> ‘Into.’ <sup>5</sup> Omit. <sup>6</sup> Venire. <sup>7</sup> Poi.

### EXERCISE 3.

They relate an anecdote of a Sienese official to whom the Florentines applied in 1860, that<sup>1</sup> he might invite his fellow-citizens to take part in<sup>2</sup> the festivity which celebrated the union of Tuscany with the kingdom of Italy. He answered “yes,<sup>3</sup>” and said<sup>4</sup> that he would gladly send a deputation of Sienese to Florence; but would the Florentines really like to have them come<sup>5</sup>?—“Certainly! Why not<sup>6</sup>?”—“Why, that affair of Montaperto, you know!” As if the thing had happened the year before, or as if the recollection of that battle must still, after six centuries, arouse the wrath of the Florentines. But perhaps those six hundred years had confused the memory of that and of so many other grievances; or perhaps the Florentines of 1860 believed themselves sufficiently avenged by their victory of 1269.

<sup>1</sup> Perchè. <sup>2</sup> ‘To.’ <sup>3</sup> ‘Of yes.’ <sup>4</sup> Omit. <sup>5</sup> ‘Would it then really please the Florentines that they should come?’ <sup>6</sup> No.

## EXERCISE 4.

This victory was the<sup>1</sup> cause of the triumph of the Guelphs in Siena, and, finally, of the substitution of<sup>2</sup> a magistracy of the Nine for<sup>3</sup> that of the Thirty. The Nine, or<sup>4</sup> Noveschi, governed the city for 250 years with a tyranny and with a corruption so infamous that they succeeded in<sup>4</sup> destroying every generous sentiment, in overthrowing the noble pride of the Sienese people, and, if not in extinguishing, at least in cooling its ardent love of liberty, and in preparing it, in short, for<sup>5</sup> the government, always hated, of one man alone. Such a government reappeared in 1487 in the person of Pandolfo Petrucci, who tyrannized over<sup>1</sup> Siena for twenty-five years, playing<sup>6</sup> there, with less cunning and with greater ferocity, the part that Lorenzo de' Medici had played<sup>6</sup> a century before in Florence, which<sup>1</sup> had<sup>1</sup> grown corrupt more quickly.

<sup>1</sup> Omit.   <sup>2</sup> ‘Of the substituting a . . . to that . . .’   <sup>3</sup> *Ovvéro*.   <sup>4</sup> ‘It succeeded to them to (*di*).’   <sup>5</sup> ‘To.’   <sup>6</sup> *Fidre*.

## EXERCISE 5.

Petrucci, like Lorenzo, was called “the Magnificent,” and passed his life, too,<sup>1</sup> amid orgies and debauches, amid the representatives of the arts, of letters, and of religion, and amid political intrigues which always ended with bloody reprisals and revenges. He embellished the city, of course, building palaces, churches, and convents with the money that he stole from<sup>2</sup> the people, procuring peace for it in order to acquire riches. He, too,<sup>1</sup> dying calmly of his sins and excesses, surrendered his soul steeped in<sup>3</sup> treasons and in<sup>3</sup> murders, like that of the amiable Lorenzo; and his sons wished to succeed him,<sup>4</sup> as Lorenzo’s did,<sup>5</sup> but, like Pietro de’ Medici, they were deposed and banished. One member of his pleasing family was that Achille Petrucci, who, in the massacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris, cut the throat of<sup>2</sup> the great Protestant admiral, Coligny.

<sup>1</sup> *Ánc' ésto.*   <sup>2</sup> ‘To.’   <sup>3</sup> ‘Of.’   <sup>4</sup> Indirect object.   <sup>5</sup> Omit.

## EXERCISE 6.

Being liberated from these<sup>1</sup> tyrants, the Sienese enjoyed a freedom which, within the city, was stormy and intermittent, while without they enjoyed the various chances of war, until the emperor, Charles V, having subjugated Florence, sent to Siena a Spanish garrison, with orders<sup>2</sup> to build a fort there. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Hurtado de Mendoza, who was not only, as history describes him, a<sup>3</sup> profound dissembler, astute, sly, with<sup>4</sup> insinuating manners, but also the<sup>5</sup> author of the *History of the War of Granada* and of one of the most attractive books in<sup>6</sup> the world, *The Life of Lazarillo de Tormes, Spanish Rogue and Beggar*, for the<sup>7</sup> sake of which I gladly forgive Don Hurtado for<sup>8</sup> his sins against Siena; and this clemency is made easier for me by the knowledge that<sup>9</sup> the Sienese demolished his fort without delay, and drove him and his Spaniards from the city.

<sup>1</sup> 'Those.'   <sup>2</sup> Singular.   <sup>3</sup> Omit.   <sup>4</sup> 'Of.'   <sup>5</sup> 'And renders for me easier this clemency the knowing that.'

## EXERCISE 7.

The Sienese had now<sup>1</sup> regained their freedom, but they could not hope to maintain it without the help of the French and of their allies, the Florentine exiles, who, under the Strozzi, were conspiring against the Medici. The friendship of the French bore nothing but promises, the exiles were few and weak, and in 1554 the troops of the emperor and of Duke Cosimo — that prince famous for his terrible aspect and for his bloodthirsty soul, murderer of his son, and father of a family of homicides — came to besiege the unhappy city. The siege lasted eighteen months, until the Sienese were reduced<sup>2</sup> by hunger and by pestilence, and until the women were obliged to fight beside the men for that city which was their fatherland and the last hope of Italian liberty.

<sup>1</sup> *Dunque.*

<sup>2</sup> Insert 'to the extremes.'

## EXERCISE 8.

When the famine<sup>1</sup> began, they banished the "useless mouths," the old men and the old women and the orphans, hoping that the enemy would have pity on<sup>2</sup> these<sup>3</sup> unfortunate creatures; but the Spaniards butchered the greater part of them before<sup>4</sup> their eyes. Fifteen hundred peasants, who tried to carry food into the city, were hanged upon the trees before the walls, which trees, as a Spanish writer<sup>1</sup> says, "seemed to bring forth<sup>5</sup> corpses." The country round about<sup>6</sup> was laid waste; there perished a hundred thousand inhabitants, and the fields that were formerly tilled became pestilential swamps, which breathed forth fever and death. The inhabitants of the city were reduced from forty to six thousand; seven hundred families preferred banishment to slavery.

<sup>1</sup> Put the subject after the verb. <sup>2</sup> 'Of.' <sup>3</sup> 'Those.' <sup>4</sup> 'Under.' <sup>5</sup> Imperfect subjunctive. <sup>6</sup> 'In the environs.'

## EXERCISE 9.

[Newspaper paragraph.]

Every day the danger<sup>1</sup> of electric wires is made<sup>2</sup> evident. The latest account comes from New York, where, during the night of Monday last,<sup>3</sup> the following<sup>4</sup> series<sup>1</sup> of accidents happened. A run-away horse broke a pole of the electric wire on<sup>5</sup> Fifth Avenue, so that the wire lay along the street. A second horse put his foot on this wire: a purple flash<sup>1</sup> was seen,<sup>2</sup> a report<sup>1</sup> was heard,<sup>2</sup> the lights on<sup>6</sup> the Avenue went out,<sup>6</sup> and the horse lay<sup>7</sup> dead. All this occurred in an instant. Another horse put his foot on the wire, and he, too, fell<sup>7</sup> dead. Fortunately, as some one quickly shut off<sup>8</sup> the dangerous part of the Avenue, the lives of other horses and perhaps even of men were saved. But imagine<sup>2</sup> the consequences if the accident had happened at noon near the Post Office, or at<sup>3</sup> night near a great theatre, while the crowd was going in or coming

out. There is only one way of preventing the losses of lives and of property that the electric wires<sup>1</sup> cause : to put them where they will do the least harm — under ground.

<sup>1</sup> Put the subject after the verb. <sup>2</sup> Reflexive construction. <sup>3</sup> ‘Past.’ <sup>4</sup> ‘This.’  
<sup>5</sup> ‘Of’ <sup>6</sup> ‘Extinguished themselves.’ <sup>7</sup> ‘Remained.’ <sup>8</sup> ‘Some one quickly shutting.’

#### EXERCISE 10.

[Newspaper paragraph.]

The exercises which took<sup>1</sup> place last Thursday afternoon<sup>2</sup> in Music Hall<sup>3</sup> were a fitting tribute to the memory of the great general. Mr. Beecher’s eulogy — which will remain forever as a<sup>4</sup> masterpiece both of literary beauty and of analytical power and kindly criticism — was pronounced without any oratorical display ; in fact, it was read, and, at least in great part, it was read so low that the spectators, except those who sat near the platform, hardly heard it, and many heard nothing. The numerous audience remained there, however, all the time that the oration<sup>5</sup> lasted ; those who heard all or a part considered themselves surely repaid more than liberally for<sup>6</sup> the little inconvenience that they suffered, while those who heard little or nothing did not seem on that account<sup>7</sup> any<sup>8</sup> more disposed to<sup>9</sup> lose the possibility of catching a few<sup>9</sup> words by-and-by.

<sup>1</sup> ‘Had.’ <sup>2</sup> ‘In the afternoon hours of the Thursday past.’ <sup>3</sup> ‘The Hall of Music.’ <sup>4</sup> Omit. <sup>5</sup> Put the subject after the verb. <sup>6</sup> ‘Of.’ <sup>7</sup> ‘For this.’  
<sup>8</sup> A. <sup>9</sup> *Quidche.*

#### EXERCISE II.

[Adapted from Henry Ward Beecher’s eulogy of General Grant.]

Another<sup>1</sup> name is added<sup>2</sup> to the roll of those whom the world unwillingly lets die. A few years since, however, that man’s heaven was darkened by clouds, and obloquy, calumny, and bitter lies rained down upon his head. But now the clouds are all blown away : under a serene sky the hero surrendered his soul to

the Creator, and the nation wept. The path that leads to his tomb is worn<sup>2</sup> beneath the steps of innumérable pilgrims. The black lips of slander are silent, and even criticism hesitates, fearing that some incautious word<sup>3</sup> may mar the history of the modest, gentle, magnanimous warrior. The whole nation watched him with unfeigned sympathy while he passed through humiliating misfortunes, and the whole world sighed when his life<sup>4</sup> ended. At his burial the unsworded hands of those whom he had fought lifted the bier and carried the body to the tomb with love and with reverence.

<sup>1</sup> 'Still a.' <sup>2</sup> Reflexive construction. <sup>3</sup> Insert *non*. <sup>4</sup> Put the subject after the verb.

#### EXERCISE 12.

[See Formulas used in Letter-Writing.]

Rome, January 25, 1891.

Dear Mr. Rossi,

Although you have not yet replied to my last letter, sent from Paris, I hope that you will not be sorry<sup>1</sup> to<sup>2</sup> have some news of me before I leave Italy. We arrived at Rome about the end of September, and had the good fortune to<sup>3</sup> find at once a boarding-house that suited us, with regard both to convenience and to the opportunity for<sup>4</sup> practising<sup>4</sup> the language of the country—a<sup>5</sup> very hard thing to<sup>6</sup> obtain in this city. It is true that the greater part of the boarders speak only English; but there is always a little Italian conversation at the head of the table, and in<sup>6</sup> the evening, too,<sup>6</sup> there are often Italian visitors, who are kind enough<sup>7</sup> to<sup>8</sup> interest themselves in<sup>8</sup> our progress in the use of the language. We shall probably start for Spain in a few days; and, as the boats are not going any<sup>5</sup> more, we shall have<sup>9</sup> to<sup>5</sup> go by rail,<sup>10</sup> by the way of Genoa, Marseilles, and Barcelona. We expect to remain three months at Seville, and afterwards we shall return to Paris. I hope that your occupations will leave you, before long,<sup>11</sup> a moment free to<sup>12</sup> write me a few<sup>13</sup> lines. Meanwhile, begging

you to accept for yourself<sup>14</sup> and for your esteemed family my brother's regards and my own,<sup>5</sup> I remain<sup>15</sup>

Yours truly,<sup>16</sup>

Henry Smith.

<sup>1</sup> 'It will not displease you.' <sup>2</sup> 'The.' <sup>3</sup> *Di*. <sup>4</sup> 'Exercising ourselves in.'

<sup>5</sup> Omit. <sup>6</sup> *Pbi*. <sup>7</sup> 'Have the kindness.' <sup>8</sup> 'To.' <sup>9</sup> 'It will be necessary.'

<sup>10</sup> 'With the railroad.' <sup>11</sup> *Fra pbcō*. <sup>12</sup> *Per*. <sup>13</sup> *Quelche*. <sup>14</sup> 'You.'

<sup>15</sup> *Mi è grato di dirmi*. <sup>16</sup> *Suo devotissimo*.

### EXERCISE 13.

[Adapted from *The Bostonians*, by Henry James.]

Ransom, who stood on the threshold of the parlor door, was looking everywhere, in the hope of finding Verena; but she<sup>1</sup> seemed to be keeping<sup>2</sup> herself hidden. Suddenly he felt himself tapped<sup>3</sup> on the back, and, turning around, he saw Mrs. Luna, who had given him a rap with her fan. "Your unwillingness<sup>4</sup> to speak to me in my own house<sup>5</sup>—I am almost used to that<sup>6</sup>; but if<sup>7</sup> you mean also to avoid me in society, you ought at least to warn me beforehand." Ransom, who was acquainted with such wiles on the<sup>8</sup> part of Mrs. Luna, knew also what to think of them<sup>9</sup>; hence he had time<sup>10</sup> to observe that she was dressed in<sup>11</sup> yellow, and that she seemed plump and very gay. He could not help admiring the unerring instinct with which she had taken<sup>12</sup> him unawares; for having seen nobody in the anteroom, and having come in there from the opposite side, she had found it easy<sup>13</sup> to have the field free for her operations.

<sup>1</sup> *Questa*. <sup>2</sup> Imperfect subjunctive. <sup>3</sup> Active. <sup>4</sup> *Che L'è non voglia*. <sup>5</sup> *In cdesa mia*. <sup>6</sup> *Vi*. <sup>7</sup> Insert *pbi*. <sup>8</sup> *Da*. <sup>9</sup> *Appressdrle*. <sup>10</sup> *Lubgo*. <sup>11</sup> 'Of.'

<sup>12</sup> Use *cogliere*. <sup>13</sup> 'It had been easy for her.'

### EXERCISE 14.

He offered to find her a place<sup>1</sup> where it would be possible to see and hear Miss Tarrant, and he even proposed to her to bring

her a chair on which she could stand up, if she wished to look over the heads of the gentlemen gathered in front of the door ; but to these offers she<sup>2</sup> replied with the question : " Do you suppose that I came<sup>3</sup> here for that little chatterbox ? Haven't I already told you what I think of her ? " " At any rate, you can't have come<sup>4</sup> for me , " said Ransom, guessing what she was driving at,<sup>5</sup> " because you couldn't know whether I was coming or not . " " I guessed<sup>6</sup> it — something told<sup>8</sup> me so , " pursued Mrs. Luna, gazing at him with a searching and accusing look . " I know<sup>6</sup> why you<sup>7</sup> have come , " she added in a moment . " You never told<sup>3</sup> me that you were acquainted with Mrs. Burrage . " " I'm not acquainted with her at all — before receiving her invitation I hadn't even heard of her.<sup>8</sup> " " Then<sup>9</sup> why in the world<sup>10</sup> did she send<sup>8</sup> you<sup>6</sup> this invitation ? "

<sup>1</sup> *Pista*.   <sup>2</sup> Put 'she' before 'to.'   <sup>3</sup> Perfect.   <sup>4</sup> 'You will not have come.'  
<sup>5</sup> 'What she would have wished to say.'   <sup>6</sup> Insert 'it.'   <sup>7</sup> Put 'you' after  
 'come.'   <sup>8</sup> 'I hadn't even heard speak of her (*ne*). '   <sup>9</sup> *Oh allora*,   <sup>10</sup> *Mdi*.

#### EXERCISE 15.

Ransom had spoken too quickly, and perceived at once that for several reasons it would have been better not to answer in that way. But in an instant he made up for his mistake. " Your sister , " he said, " has<sup>1</sup> perhaps had the kindness to ask for a card for me . " " My sister ? What are you thinking of<sup>2</sup> ! I know how Olive loves you<sup>3</sup> ! Mr. Ransom, you are a great fraud . " In the meantime she had drawn him little by little into<sup>4</sup> the middle of the room, where they could not be heard by the persons who were staying at the door, and Ransom saw that if he let her<sup>6</sup> do her will, she was going to provide for herself<sup>6</sup> a little entertainment in the anteroom, in opposition<sup>7</sup> to Miss Tarrant's address. " Please<sup>8</sup> ! " resumed Mrs. Luna. " Come and<sup>9</sup> sit down here just a moment ; in this place<sup>10</sup> we shall not be disturbed. I have something of great importance to<sup>11</sup> tell you.<sup>12</sup> "

<sup>1</sup> 'Will have.' <sup>2</sup> *Ma che Le pâre!* <sup>3</sup> 'I know (*lo so io*) the good that wishes you the Olive!' <sup>4</sup> *Fino in.* <sup>5</sup> *Le.* <sup>6</sup> *A sè stessa.* <sup>7</sup> 'Making thus opposition.' <sup>8</sup> 'Do me the pleasure!' <sup>9</sup> 'To.' <sup>10</sup> *Pôsto.* <sup>11</sup> *Da.* <sup>12</sup> Put 'to tell you' before 'something.'

### FORMULAS USED IN LETTER-WRITING.

#### I. OUTSIDE.

Egregio

Sig. Alberto Rossi,  
Via del Corso, 92,  
Roma, Italia.

Al Chmo<sup>1</sup>

Sig. Prof. Enrico Neri,  
Presso<sup>2</sup> Baring Bros.,  
Londra, Inghilterra.

*Mr.* = Sig., *Mrs.* = Sig<sup>a</sup>, *Miss* = Signorina, *Master* = Signorino.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Chiarissimo.*

<sup>2</sup> 'Care of.'

<sup>3</sup> Often used to young men.

#### 2. DATE.

Firenze, 10 marzo 1886.

Roma 16 giugno 1890.

#### 3. FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Egregio Signore,<sup>1</sup> Gentilissimo Signore,<sup>2</sup> Gentilissima Signora,<sup>3</sup> Caro Sig. Bianchi, Carissimo Sor Carlo, Caro amico, Carissimo Paolo, Carissima Maria.

<sup>1</sup> 'Esteemed Sir.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Dear Sir.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Dear Madam.'

#### 4. FORMULAS FOR ENDING A LETTER.

i. Attendo una risposta sollecita.

Suo devmo.<sup>1</sup>

2. Pregandola di rispondermi il più presto possibile, mi è grato di sottoscrivermi

Suo devmo.

3. Abbia con la Sua famiglia mille saluti di tutti noi, e comandi sempre  
Il Suo devmo.
  4. Mille auguri a Lei ed alla Sua famiglia da tutti noi, coi più cordiali saluti.  
Il Suo devmo.
  5. I Suoi amici inviano mille saluti ed auguri, ed io con una forte stretta di mano mi confermo  
Suo devmo e affmo<sup>3</sup> amico.
  6. Le auguro sempre ogni bene, e con mille affettuosi saluti di tutti noi a Lei e a' Suoi genitori, mi dico  
Suo devmo amico.
  7. Io attendo sempre i Suoi comandi, e pregandola di salutare per me e per la mia famiglia tutti i Suoi, Le stringo con affetto la mano.  
L' affmo e devmo amico.
  8. Frattanto, pregandola ad aggradire per Lei e per la gentilissima Sua famiglia i saluti di mio fratello e miei, mi è grato di dirmi  
Suo devmo.
  9. Mi comandi sempre come a vecchio amico ; si abbia con la Sua famiglia i nostri più affettuosi saluti, e con una fraterna stretta di mano, mi creda  
Suo devmo e affmo amico.
  10. Ed ora faccia accogliere i nostri ossequiosi saluti al Suo fratello e alla Sua Signora, e con una forte stretta di mano, mi creda sempre  
Suo affmo amico.
  11. Mi scusi se non ho ancora tempo di scriverle più lungamente, ed abbia col Suo fratello mille affettuosi saluti dalla mia famiglia e dal  
Suo affmo amico.

12. La prego di salutare affettuosamente da parte nostra la gentilissima Sua famiglia, e di accettare anco Lei mille cordiali saluti ed una forte stretta di mano dal

Suo affmo amico.

13. Attendo ansioso una Sua da Boston mentre insieme al fratello ed a tutti gli amici fiorentini salutandola affettuosamente insieme alla Sua famiglia, con una forte stretta di mano, mi confermo.

Affmo amico.

14. Tutti gli amici fiorentini, mio fratello ed io mandiamo mille cordiali saluti alla Sua famiglia e a Lei, coi maggiori voti di prosperità. Mi comandi sempre come a vecchio amico, e con una forte stretta di mano creda

Al Suo affmo e devmo.

15. La prego, quando ella mi scriverà, e spero sia il più presto possibile, di darmi anche qualche notizia del nostro comune amico. Lo saluti da parte mia, ed abbia Lei una sincera stretta di mano dal

Suo devmo.

<sup>1</sup> 'Yours truly.'

*Devmo = devotissimo.*

<sup>2</sup> *Affettuosissimo.*

## ITALIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

[This vocabulary is supposed to include all the words that occur in Exercise 1 of Part I; and also all the words contained in the Italian texts of Part II, except articles, personal pronouns, possessives, numerals, and proper names that are exactly alike in Italian and in English. Italian irregular verbs are marked. Of the Italian nouns whose gender is not noted, those ending in *o* and those denoting male beings are masculine, those ending in *a*, *u*, *-giōne*, *-ziōne*, or *-ūdine* and those denoting female beings are feminine.]

<b>A</b> , to, at. <i>Al di là di</i> , beyond. <i>A memoria</i> , by heart. <i>A seconda di</i> , according to.	<b>Affare</b> , <i>m.</i> , affair, business.
<b>Abbandonare</b> , abandon.	<b>Affatto</b> , entirely.
<b>Abbasso</b> , down.	<b>Affetto</b> , affection.
<b>Abbastanza</b> , enough.	<b>Affezionare</b> , move.
<b>Abbozzare</b> , sketch, begin.	<b>Affezione</b> , affection.
<b>Abitudine</b> , habit.	<b>Agitare</b> , excite.
<b>Accademia</b> , academy.	<b>Agitazione</b> , agitation.
<b>Accadere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , happen.	<b>Agli</b> , to the, at the.
<b>Accompagnare</b> , accompany.	<b>Aiuto</b> , help.
<b>Accorgermi</b> , reflexive verb, <i>irr.</i> , perceive.	<b>Alcuno</b> , some, some one, anyone, no one.
<b>Accorrere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , hasten.	<b>All'</b> , to the, at the.
<b>Accorse</b> : <i>si accorse</i> , <i>preterite of accorgermi</i> .	<b>Alla</b> , to the, at the.
<b>Acqua</b> , water.	<b>Alle</b> , to the, at the.
<b>Acrostico</b> , acrostic.	<b>Allegrezza</b> , joy.
<b>Ad</b> ( <i>used only before vowels</i> ), to, at.	<b>Alloggio</b> , quarters.
<b>Ad esempio</b> , for instance.	<b>Allontanarsi</b> , go away.
<b>Addormentare</b> , put to sleep. <i>Ad-dormentarsi</i> , fall asleep.	<b>Allora</b> , then.
<b>Aderire</b> , acquiesce.	<b>Allorchè</b> , when.
<b>Adriatico</b> , Adriatic.	<b>Alloro</b> , laurel.
<b>Affannare</b> , weary.	<b>Altamente</b> , deeply.
<b>Affanno</b> , anguish.	<b>Altrettanti</b> , so many.
	<b>Altro</b> , other. <i>L' un l' altro</i> , one another.
	<b>Amare</b> , love.
	<b>Ambizione</b> , ambition.

<b>Ameno</b> , pleasant.	<b>Avrebbe</b> , would have, <i>from Avere</i> .
<b>Amichevole</b> , friendly.	<b>Avvenimento</b> , event.
<b>Ammirare</b> , admire.	<b>Avvenire</b> , <i>m.</i> , future.
<b>Amore</b> , <i>m.</i> , love.	<b>Avvezzare</b> , accustom.
<b>Anche</b> , even, also.	<b>Babbo</b> , father.
<b>Ancora</b> , still.	<b>Bagnatura</b> , bath, sea-shore.
<b>Andare</b> , <i>irr.</i> , go.	<b>Bagno</b> , bath, bathing.
<b>Angolo</b> , corner.	<b>Bambino</b> , child.
<b>Anima</b> , soul, heart.	<b>Bastare</b> , suffice.
<b>Animo</b> , mind.	<b>Battere</b> , beat.
<b>Anno</b> , year. <b>Capo d' anno</b> , New Year's day.	<b>Bel</b> , <b>bell'</b> , <b>bello</b> , beautiful, fine.
	<b>Benchè</b> , though.
<b>Annunciare</b> , announce.	<b>Bene</b> , <i>adv.</i> , well, very.
<b>Antipatico</b> , distasteful.	<b>Bene</b> , <i>noun</i> , <i>m.</i> , blessing.
<b>Anzi</b> , rather.	<b>Benino</b> : <i>per benino</i> , very well.
<b>Appartenere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , belong.	<b>Bensì</b> , nevertheless.
<b>Appena</b> , hardly, as soon as.	<b>Biblioteca</b> , library.
<b>Apposta</b> , on purpose.	<b>Bicchiere</b> , <i>m.</i> , glass.
<b>Appunto</b> , just.	<b>Bisestile</b> , leap (-year).
<b>Aprire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , open.	<b>Bisogno</b> , need.
<b>Argomento</b> , subject.	<b>Boccone</b> , <i>m.</i> , mouthful.
<b>Arrestare</b> , arrest.	<b>Bollare</b> , stamp.
<b>Arresto</b> , arrest.	<b>Bollo</b> , stamp, post-mark.
<b>Arrivare</b> , arrive, come.	<b>Borbottare</b> , grumble.
<b>Aspettare</b> , expect, await, wait for.	<b>Bravo</b> , excellent.
<b>Aspetto</b> , expression.	<b>Breve</b> , brief.
<b>Assenza</b> , absence.	<b>Brillante</b> , brilliant.
<b>Assiderare</b> , congeal.	<b>Brontolare</b> , grumble.
<b>Attestato</b> , certificate.	<b>Buono</b> , good.
<b>Attitudine</b> , aptitude.	<b>Busta</b> , envelope.
<b>Attuario</b> , notary.	<b>Caffè</b> , <i>m.</i> , café.
<b>Augurare</b> , wish.	<b>Caldo</b> , warm.
<b>Aumento</b> , increase.	<b>Camera</b> , room, chamber.
<b>Austriaco</b> , Austrian.	<b>Caminetto</b> , fireplace.
<b>Autunno</b> , autumn.	<b>Cangiare</b> , change.
<b>Avanti che</b> , <i>conj.</i> , before.	<b>Canto</b> , canto.
<b>Avanti di</b> , <i>prep.</i> , before.	<b>Capire</b> , understand.
<b>Avanzamento</b> , promotion.	<b>Capo</b> , head. <b>Capo d' anno</b> , New Year's day.
<b>Avere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , have.	<b>Capolino</b> : <i>far capolino</i> , peep out.
<b>Avesse</b> , <i>imp. subj.</i> of <b>Avere</b> .	

<b>Carcere</b> , <i>m. or f.</i> , prison.	<b>Cogliere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , pluck, seize, overtake.
<b>Carezzevole</b> , affectionate.	<b>Colà</b> , there.
<b>Carica</b> , office.	<b>Colle</b> , <i>m.</i> , hill.
<b>Caricatura</b> , caricature.	<b>Colloquio</b> , conversation.
<b>Caro</b> , dear.	<b>Colpo</b> , blow.
<b>Carriera</b> , career.	<b>Comandare</b> , command.
<b>Carta</b> , card.	<b>Come</b> , as, like, how.
<b>Cartolina</b> , ( <i>postal</i> ) card.	<b>Comechessia</b> , of any kind.
<b>Casa</b> , house.	<b>Cominciare</b> , begin.
<b>Casalingo</b> , steady.	<b>Commercio</b> , commerce.
<b>Castigo</b> , punishment.	<b>Commozione</b> , excitement.
<b>Cavare</b> , extract, satisfy.	<b>Compagnia</b> , company.
<b>Celare</b> , conceal.	<b>Compenso</b> , pay.
<b>Celso</b> , Celsus.	<b>Compiacenza</b> , indulgence.
<b>Centesimo</b> , centime ( <i>about one-fifth of a cent</i> ).	<b>Compiacersi</b> , <i>irr.</i> , have the kindness, please.
<b>Centuplicare</b> , increase a hundred-fold.	<b>Compiere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , complete.
<b>Cercare</b> , hunt, look, look for.	<b>Complimento</b> , compliment.
<b>Certo</b> , <i>adj.</i> , certain.	<b>Comprendere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , understand.
<b>Certo</b> , <i>adv.</i> , certainly.	<b>Comune</b> , common.
<b>Che</b> , <i>pron.</i> , <i>rel.</i> , who, whom, which, that.	<b>Con</b> , with.
<b>Che</b> , <i>pron.</i> and <i>adj.</i> , <i>inter.</i> , what.	<b>Concedere</b> , grant.
<b>Che</b> , <i>conj.</i> , that. <b>Non . . . che</b> , only.	<b>Condurre</b> , <i>irr.</i> , lead, take.
<b>Chi</b> , <i>rel.</i> , who, one who, he who, him who.	<b>Confessare</b> , confess.
<b>Chi</b> , <i>inter.</i> , who, whom.	<b>Conforto</b> , consolation.
<b>Chiamare</b> , call. <b>Chiamarsi</b> , be named.	<b>Conoscere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , know, be acquainted with, make the acquaintance of.
<b>Chiaro</b> , clear.	<b>Consegnare</b> , deliver.
<b>Chilogramma</b> , <i>m.</i> , kilogram.	<b>Considerare</b> , consider.
<b>Chiudere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , shut.	<b>Consolare</b> , console.
<b>Ci</b> , there, here. <b>Ci mancava . . .</b> , . . . is too much.	<b>Contare</b> , count, tell.
<b>Ciò</b> , this, that.	<b>Conte</b> , count.
<b>Circa</b> , about.	<b>Contenere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , contain.
<b>Città</b> , city.	<b>Contento</b> , joy, satisfaction.
<b>Codesto</b> , this.	<b>Continuare</b> , continue.
	<b>Contrarre</b> , <i>irr.</i> , contract.
	<b>Contratto</b> , <i>p.p.</i> of <b>Contrarre</b> .
	<b>Convincere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , convince.
	<b>Cordialità</b> , cordiality.

<b>Coronare</b> , crown.	<b>Detenzione</b> , imprisonment.
<b>Corpo</b> , body.	<b>Determinare</b> , determine.
<b>Correre</b> , <i>irr.</i> , run.	<b>Detto</b> , <i>p.p. of Dire</i> .
<b>CORSO</b> , course.	<b>Di</b> , of, than ( <i>before infin.</i> ), to. <b>Di nascondo</b> , in secret. <b>Di più</b> , more, any more. <b>Di sotto a</b> , from under.
<b>Cortile</b> , <i>m.</i> , yard.	<b>Di</b> , <i>m.</i> , day.
<b>Cosa</b> , thing.	<b>Dice</b> , <i>pres. of Dire</i> .
<b>Così</b> , so.	<b>Dicembre</b> , <i>m.</i> , December.
<b>Costante</b> , constant.	<b>Dico</b> , <i>pres. of Dire</i> .
<b>Costoro</b> , <i>pl. of Costui</i> .	<b>Difficile</b> , difficult.
<b>Costui</b> , he, him.	<b>Diligenza</b> , diligence.
<b>Costume</b> , <i>m.</i> , custom.	<b>Dilombare</b> , disable.
<b>Creatura</b> , creature.	<b>Dio</b> , God.
<b>Credere</b> , believe, think.	<b>Dire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , say, speak, call.
<b>Cristalizzare</b> , freeze.	<b>Diritto</b> , right.
<b>Criterio</b> , judgment.	<b>Discorso</b> , speech.
<b>Cui</b> , which.	<b>Discutere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , discuss, dispute.
<b>Cuore</b> , heart.	<b>Dispetto</b> , spite.
<b>Cura</b> , care.	<b>Disposizione</b> , disposition, frame.
<b>Custode</b> , warden.	<b>Distrazione</b> , distraction.
<b>Da</b> , from, by, as to. <b>Dalla parte</b> , on the side. <b>Da nulla</b> , of no importance. <b>Da scrivere</b> , writing materials.	<b>Divenire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , become.
<b>Dal</b> , dall', from the, by the.	<b>Diventare</b> , become.
<b>Dappoi</b> , later.	<b>Diverso</b> , different.
<b>Dare</b> , <i>irr.</i> , give. <b>Dar luogo</b> , give rise.	<b>Divertente</b> , amusing.
<b>Debito</b> , due.	<b>Divertire</b> , amuse.
<b>Decamerone</b> , <i>m.</i> , Decameron.	<b>Dividere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , divide, share.
<b>Deferenza</b> , deference.	<b>Dolcezza</b> , fondness.
<b>Defraudare</b> , cheat.	<b>Dolore</b> , <i>m.</i> , grief.
<b>Dei</b> , of the.	<b>Domani</b> , to-morrow.
<b>Del</b> , of the.	<b>Dopo</b> , after.
<b>Delicato</b> , delicate.	<b>Dormire</b> , sleep.
<b>Dell'</b> , della, delle, of the.	<b>Dove</b> , where.
<b>Denaro</b> , money.	<b>Dovè</b> , <i>preterite of Dovere</i> .
<b>Dente</b> , <i>m.</i> , tooth.	<b>Dovere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , be obliged, must.
<b>Desiderio</b> , desire.	<b>Dunque</b> , then, therefore.
<b>Destinare</b> , intend.	<b>Durante</b> , during.
<b>Destinazione</b> , destination.	<b>Durare</b> , last.
	<b>E</b> , and.

<b>È</b> , is, from <b>Essere</b> .	<b>Finestra</b> , window.
<b>Ebbe</b> , preterite of <b>Avere</b> .	<b>Finire</b> , finish.
<b>Ecc.</b> = eccetera, etc.	<b>Fin quando</b> , how long.
<b>Eccitare</b> , excite.	<b>Focolare</b> , <i>m.</i> , fireside.
<b>Ecco</b> , that is.	<b>Fondaco</b> , shop.
<b>Ed</b> ( <i>used only before vowels</i> ), and.	<b>Fondo</b> , bottom.
<b>Egli</b> , he.	<b>Formare</b> , form.
<b>Enciclopedia</b> , encyclopædia.	<b>Forse</b> , perhaps.
<b>Entrare</b> , enter.	<b>Forte</b> , <i>noun, m.</i> , main point.
<b>Entusiasmo</b> , enthusiasm.	<b>Forte</b> , <i>adj.</i> , strong.
<b>Epistolografo</b> , letter-writer.	<b>Forte</b> , <i>adv.</i> , hard.
<b>Eppure</b> , and yet.	<b>Fortunato</b> , lucky.
<b>Era</b> , erano, <i>imperfect of Easere</i> .	<b>Forza</b> , strength, power.
<b>Esame</b> , <i>m.</i> , examination.	<b>Francia</b> , France.
<b>Esempio</b> , example. <b>Ad esempio</b> , for instance.	<b>Franco</b> , frank.
<b>Esistenza</b> , existence.	<b>Francobollo</b> , postage stamp.
<b>Espannivo</b> , unrestrained.	<b>Fratello</b> , brother.
<b>Esporre</b> , <i>irr.</i> , expose.	<b>Freddo</b> , cold.
<b>Essere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , be.	<b>Frenare</b> , check.
<b>Estremità</b> , end.	<b>Fu</b> , preterite of <b>Essere</b> .
<b>Età</b> , age.	<b>Fuori</b> , outside, out.
<b>Faceva</b> , <i>imperfect of Fare.</i>	<b>Furore</b> , <i>m.</i> , craze.
<b>Famiglia</b> , family.	<b>Galleria</b> , gallery.
<b>Fantasia</b> , imagination.	<b>Gelo</b> , cold.
<b>Fare</b> , <i>irr.</i> , make, do. <b>Far capo</b> . lino, peep out.	<b>Generoso</b> , generous.
<b>Farsi</b> = <b>Fare + Si</b> .	<b>Genitore</b> , <i>m.</i> , parent.
<b>Fatta</b> , kind.	<b>Gente</b> , <i>f.</i> , people.
<b>Fatto</b> , <i>noun</i> , deed, fact.	<b>Gentile</b> , gentle, kind, polite.
<b>Fatto</b> , <i>p.p.</i> of <b>Fare</b> .	<b>Gesto</b> , motion.
<b>Fazzoletto</b> , handkerchief.	<b>Gialliccio</b> , yellowish.
<b>Febbre</b> , <i>f.</i> , fever.	<b>Giallo</b> , yellow.
<b>Fece</b> , preterite of <b>Fare</b> .	<b>Gioia</b> , joy.
<b>Felice</b> , happy.	<b>Giorno</b> , day.
<b>Festa</b> , festivity, celebration.	<b>Giovane</b> , young.
<b>Figurarsi</b> , imagine.	<b>Giovare</b> , help.
<b>Finalmente</b> , at last.	<b>Gioventù</b> , <i>f.</i> , youth.
<b>Fin da</b> , from.	<b>Giovinetto</b> , lad.
<b>Fine</b> , <i>m. or f.</i> , end.	<b>Gittare</b> , throw.
	<b>Giungere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , arrive, come.
	<b>Giunto</b> , <i>p.p.</i> of <b>Giungere</b> .

Gli, <i>art.</i> , the.	Iperboreo, hyperborean.
Gli, <i>pron.</i> , to him.	Ironia, irony.
Gloria, glory.	Irrequieto, restless.
Governo, government.	Isbalestrare, <i>see</i> Sbalestrare.
Grande, great.	Isolamento, isolation.
Grasso, fat.	Istante, <i>m.</i> , instant.
Grave, tedious.	Istudiare, <i>see</i> Studiare.
Grosso, big.	Italia, Italy.
Guardare, look at.	L', <i>la</i> , the.
Ha, has, <i>from</i> Avere.	Là, there. Al di là di, beyond.
I, the.	Lagnanza, complaint.
Identicarsi, coincide.	Lasciare, leave, let.
Ieri, yesterday.	La Spezia, Spezia.
Ignorante, ignorant.	Laurea, degree.
Ignoranza, ignorance.	Le, the.
Il, the.	Legare, tie.
Ilarità, cheerfulness.	Legge, <i>f.</i> , law.
Illusione, <i>f.</i> , illusion.	Leggere, <i>irr.</i> , read.
Imbarcarsi, embark.	Lettera, letter.
Imbroccare, hit, hit upon.	Letteratura, literature.
Impiegato, clerk.	Letto, bed.
Impiego, employment, public office.	Lezione, lesson.
In, in. In palese, openly.	Li, them.
Incontrare, meet.	Liberazione, liberation.
Incredibile, incredible.	Libertà, liberty.
Indicibilmente, unspeakably.	Libro, book.
Indirizzo, address.	Lieto, gay.
Indulgenza, indulgence.	Lo, the.
Inerte, inactive.	Locanda, hotel, eating-house.
Infanzia, infancy.	Lontano, far.
Ingegno, mind, talent.	Loro, to them.
Inghilterra, England.	Lungi, far.
Insomma, in short.	Lungo, long.
Integrante, essential.	Luogo, place. Dar luogo, give rise.
Intendere, <i>irr.</i> , understand, mean.	Ma, but.
Interessamento, interest.	Macchina, machine, course.
Interrogatorio, examination.	Madre, mother.
Invano, in vain.	Maestro, master.
Invece, instead.	Maggiore, greater.
Invito, invitation.	Mai, ever, never.

<b>Malfatto</b> , ill-made.	<b>Misero</b> , wretched.
<b>Mamma</b> , mother.	<b>Mistero</b> , mystery.
<b>Mancanza</b> , lack, loss.	<b>Misura</b> , measure.
<b>Mancare</b> , fail, miss, lack. <i>Ci manca . . . . .</i> is too much.	<b>Mobilare</b> , furnish.
<b>Maneggiare</b> , work.	<b>Moderno</b> , modern.
<b>Mangiare</b> , eat.	<b>Modo</b> , way.
<b>Mania</b> , mania.	<b>Molto</b> , much. <b>Molti</b> , many.
<b>Manifestazione</b> , expression.	<b>Momento</b> , moment, time.
<b>Mano</b> , <i>f.</i> , hand.	<b>Mondo</b> , world.
<b>Mantenere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , keep.	<b>Monotono</b> , monotonous.
<b>Mare</b> , <i>m.</i> , sea.	<b>Morale</b> , moral.
<b>Marina</b> , marine.	<b>Morire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , die.
<b>Mattina</b> , morning.	<b>Morte</b> , <i>f.</i> , death.
<b>Mattino</b> , morning.	<b>Mucchio</b> , pile.
<b>Mattutino</b> , morning ( <i>adj.</i> ).	<b>Musa</b> , muse.
<b>Meccanico</b> , mechanical.	<b>Mutare</b> , change.
<b>Meglio</b> , better, rather.	<b>Narrare</b> , relate.
<b>Melenso</b> , fop.	<b>Nascere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , be born.
<b>Membro</b> , limb.	<b>Nascita</b> , birth.
<b>Memoria</b> , memory. <b>A memoria</b> , by	<b>Nascondere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , hide.
<b>Meno</b> , less.	<b>Nascosto</b> , <i>p.p.</i> of <b>Nascondere</b> . <b>Di nascosto</b> , in secret.
<b>Mentale</b> , mental.	<b>Naso</b> , nose.
<b>Menu</b> ( <i>French</i> ), menu.	<b>Natale</b> , <i>m.</i> , Christmas.
<b>Mercantile</b> , mercantile.	<b>Nato</b> , born, <i>p.p.</i> of <b>Nascere</b> .
<b>Mese</b> , <i>m.</i> , month.	<b>Ne</b> , <i>pron.</i> , of him, of her, of it, of them.
<b>Messo</b> , <i>p.p.</i> of <b>Mettere</b> .	<b>Ne</b> , <i>adv.</i> , thence.
<b>Mettere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , put, ( <i>of window</i> ) look.	<b>Nè</b> , nor. <b>Nè . . . nè</b> , neither . . . nor.
<b>Mettersi a</b> , begin. <b>Mettere alla porta</b> , turn out of doors.	<b>Negoziante</b> , <i>m.</i> , merchant, dealer.
<b>Mezzo</b> , <i>noun</i> , middle, means.	<b>Nel</b> , in the.
<b>Mezzo</b> , <i>adj.</i> , half.	<b>Nemico</b> , enemy.
<b>Mi</b> , me, to me.	<b>Nessuno</b> , no, no one.
<b>Mica</b> , at all.	<b>Nobile</b> , noble.
<b>Migliaio</b> , thousand.	<b>Nobiltà</b> , nobility.
<b>Migliore</b> , better, best.	<b>Noia</b> , bother.
<b>Milano</b> , <i>m. or f.</i> , Milan.	<b>Nome</b> , <i>m.</i> , name.
<b>Mille</b> , thousand.	<b>Non</b> , not. <b>Non . . . che</b> , only.
<b>Mise</b> , <i>preterite</i> of <b>Mettere</b> .	<b>Nostro</b> , our.
	<b>Notizia</b> , news.

<b>Notte</b> , <i>f.</i> , night.	<b>Parlare</b> , speak.
<b>Novella</b> , tale.	<b>Parte</b> , <i>f.</i> , part, side. <b>Dalla parte</b> , on the side.
<b>Novembre</b> , <i>m.</i> , November.	<b>Particolare</b> , particular.
<b>Nulla</b> , nothing. <b>Da nulla</b> , of no importance.	<b>Passare</b> , pass.
<b>Nuovo</b> , new.	<b>Passato</b> , past.
<b>Nutrice</b> , nurse.	<b>Passeggiare</b> , walk.
<b>O</b> , or.	<b>Pasto</b> , meal.
<b>Occhio</b> , eye.	<b>Paterno</b> , fatherly.
<b>Occupazione</b> , occupation.	<b>Pazienza</b> , patience.
<b>Offrire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , offer.	<b>Peggio</b> , worse.
<b>Ogni</b> , every.	<b>Pensare</b> , think.
<b>Ognuno</b> , everyone.	<b>Per</b> , for, in order to, through. <b>Per benino</b> , very well. <b>Per poco che</b> , so far as.
<b>Olio</b> , oil.	<b>Perchè</b> , <i>conj.</i> , because, in order that.
<b>Onore</b> , <i>m.</i> , honor.	<b>Perchè</b> , <i>adv.</i> , why.
<b>Operaio</b> , workman.	<b>Perciò</b> , therefore.
<b>Opinione</b> , <i>f.</i> , opinion.	<b>Perfettamente</b> , perfectly.
<b>Opposto</b> , opposite.	<b>Perfetto</b> , perfect.
<b>Opprimere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , oppress.	<b>Persona</b> , person.
<b>Ora</b> , <i>noun</i> , hour.	<b>Personale</b> , personal.
<b>Ora</b> , <i>adv.</i> , now.	<b>Persuadere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , persuade.
<b>Ordine</b> , <i>m.</i> , order.	<b>Pertanto</b> , then, therefore.
<b>Orologio</b> , clock, watch.	<b>Pesare</b> , weigh.
<b>Orrendo</b> , horrible.	<b>Petto</b> , breast.
<b>Osservare</b> , observe.	<b>Placere</b> , <i>m.</i> , pleasure.
<b>Ostante</b> , notwithstanding.	<b>Pianguere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , cry, weep.
<b>Ostrica</b> , oyster.	<b>Picchiare</b> , hit.
<b>Ottobre</b> , <i>m.</i> , October.	<b>Piccolo</b> , little.
<b>Ove</b> , where.	<b>Piego</b> , enclosure.
<b>Fadre</b> , father.	<b>Piemontese</b> , Piedmontese.
<b>Padrona</b> , mistress.	<b>Pieno</b> , full.
<b>Paese</b> , <i>m.</i> , country.	<b>Pingere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , depict.
<b>Palese</b> , evident. <b>In palese</b> , openly.	<b>Piramide</b> , <i>f.</i> , pyramid.
<b>Palpitare</b> , throb.	<b>Più, di più</b> , more, any more.
<b>Panforte</b> , <i>m.</i> , panforte ( <i>a kind of confectionery made in Siena</i> ).	<b>Poco</b> , <i>noun</i> , little. <b>Pochi</b> , a few.
<b>Paniere</b> , <i>m.</i> , basket.	<b>Poco</b> , <i>adj.</i> , little. <b>Pochi</b> , few.
<b>Pareocchi</b> , several.	<b>Poco</b> , <i>adv.</i> , little, not very. <b>Per poco che</b> , so far as.
<b>Parente</b> , <i>m.</i> , relative.	
<b>Parere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , seem.	

<b>Poeta</b> , <i>m.</i> , poet.	<b>Provare</b> , prove, experience, feel.
<b>Poltrona</b> , arm-chair.	<b>Punto</b> , <i>noun</i> , point.
<b>Pomeridiano</b> , P.M.	<b>Punto</b> , <i>adv.</i> , at all.
<b>Porre</b> , <i>irr.</i> , put.	<b>Può</b> , <i>pres. of Potere</i> .
<b>Porta</b> , door. <b>Mettere alla porta</b> , turn out of doors.	<b>Pure</b> , yet.
<b>Portatore</b> , <i>m.</i> , bearer.	<b>Qualche</b> , some, any.
<b>Posa</b> , stopping-place.	<b>Qualcosa</b> , <i>m.</i> , something.
<b>Possa</b> , might.	<b>Quale</b> : il quale, which.
<b>Possibile</b> , possible.	<b>Qualunque</b> , any.
<b>Posta</b> , post.	<b>Quando</b> , when. <b>Fin quando</b> , how long.
<b>Postale</b> , postal.	<b>Quantità</b> , quantity.
<b>Potere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , be able, can.	<b>Quanto</b> , how, how much, how great, as, as much. <b>Quanto più</b> , as, as much.
<b>Potrebbe</b> , could, <i>from Potere</i> .	<b>Quarantanove</b> , forty-nine.
<b>Potuto</b> , <i>p.p. of Potere</i> .	<b>Quello</b> , that.
<b>Povero</b> , poor, unhappy.	<b>Questi</b> , he.
<b>Pranzare</b> , dine.	<b>Questo</b> , this.
<b>Pranzo</b> , dinner.	<b>Qui</b> , here.
<b>Premio</b> , prize, reward.	<b>Racconto</b> , story.
<b>Prendere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , take.	<b>Rallentare</b> , slacken.
<b>Preparare</b> , prepare.	<b>Rapidità</b> , haste.
<b>Presago di</b> , suspecting.	<b>Recare</b> , bring.
<b>Prese</b> , <i>preterite of Prendere</i> .	<b>Regolarmente</b> , regularly.
<b>Presso</b> , near, to.	<b>Reminiscenza</b> , recollection.
<b>Presto</b> , quickly, soon.	<b>Replicare</b> , repeat.
<b>Prigione</b> , prison.	<b>Requie</b> , <i>f.</i> , rest.
<b>Prima</b> , before.	<b>Restituire</b> , give back.
<b>Primo</b> , first.	<b>Riandare</b> , <i>irr.</i> , go back.
<b>Professore</b> , <i>m.</i> , teacher.	<b>Riassumere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , sum up.
<b>Profondere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , lavish.	<b>Richiamare</b> , call back.
<b>Proibire</b> , forbid.	<b>Richiedere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , request.
<b>Promessa</b> , promise.	<b>Riconoscere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , recognize.
<b>Promettere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , promise.	<b>Ricordare</b> , remember.
<b>Pronunciare</b> , pronounce, express.	<b>Ricorrere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , resort.
<b>Proponimento</b> , resolution.	<b>Rientrare</b> , go in again.
<b>Proporre</b> , <i>irr.</i> , propose.	<b>Riesce</b> , <i>pres. of Riuscire</i> .
<b>Proposito</b> , resolve, intention.	<b>Rigido</b> , severe.
<b>Proseguire</b> , continue.	<b>Rigore</b> , <i>m.</i> , rigor.
<b>Prossimo</b> , near.	
<b>Protendere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , hold out.	

Rima, rhyme.	Se, if.
Rimanere, <i>irr.</i> , remain.	Sè, himself, herself, themselves.
Rimettere, <i>irr.</i> , hand over, restore.	Seconda: a seconda di, <i>see A.</i>
Rimontare, wind up.	Secondino, turnkey.
Rimostranza, remonstrance.	Segretario, secretary.
Ripetere, repeat, recite.	Seguente, following.
Riposo, rest.	Seguire, follow.
Riprendere, <i>irr.</i> , continue.	Sembrare, seem.
Riscaldare, warm.	Sempre, always.
Rispettosamente, respectfully.	Sentimento, feeling, emotion.
Rispondere, <i>irr.</i> , reply.	Sentire, feel.
Ristorare, restore.	Senza, without.
Risvegliarsi, wake up.	Separare, separate.
Ritornare, return.	Sera, evening.
Ritratto, portrait.	Sereno, quiet.
Riuscire, <i>irr.</i> , succeed.	Servire, serve.
Rivedere, <i>irr.</i> , see again.	Servitore, <i>m.</i> , servant.
Romanzo, novel.	Servizio, service.
Rompere, <i>irr.</i> , break.	Settecento, seven hundred.
Sì, <i>see Si.</i>	Sforzare, force.
Saluto, greeting.	Sforzo, effort.
Salvare, save.	Sturiata, shower, rush.
Santo, holy.	Si, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
Sapere, <i>irr.</i> , know.	Si credeva, (it believed itself) it was thought, people thought. Si dice, (it says itself) it is said, people say, they say.
Sarebbe, sarebbero, would be, from Essere.	Siccome, as.
Sbalestrare, toss, fling.	Signore, sir.
Sbollire, evaporate.	Silenzio, silence.
Sbuffare, puff.	Simile, similar, like.
Scapola, shoulder.	Simpatia, sympathy.
Sciagura, misfortune.	Smania, rage, frenzy, craze.
Scienza, science.	Smontare, dislocate.
Sciupare, spoil.	Sogno, dream.
Scopo, purpose.	Soldo, salary.
Scordare, forget.	Solare, <i>irr.</i> , be accustomed.
Scritto, writing.	Sollecitare, solicit.
Scrittore, <i>m.</i> , writer.	Sollevare, lift up, cheer.
Scrivere, <i>irr.</i> , write. Da scrivere, writing materials.	Solo, only, alone.
Scuola, school.	

<b>Soltanto</b> , only.	<b>Tacchino</b> , turkey.
<b>Sommo</b> , eminent.	<b>Tale</b> , such.
<b>Sonetto</b> , sonnet.	<b>Tanto</b> , so, so much, only. <b>Tanti</b> , so many.
<b>Sonno</b> , sleep.	<b>Tardi</b> , late.
<b>Sopra</b> , above, upon.	<b>Tasca</b> , pocket.
<b>Sospetto</b> , suspicion.	<b>Tavola</b> , ( <i>dinner-</i> ) table.
<b>Sostenere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , bear.	<b>Tavolino</b> , table.
<b>Sotto</b> , under. <b>Di sotto a</b> , from under.	<b>Teatro</b> , theatre.
<b>Speciale</b> , particular.	<b>Tecnico</b> , technical.
<b>Spedire</b> , send.	<b>Temerario</b> , rash.
<b>Spegnere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , extinguish.	<b>Temere</b> , fear.
<b>Sperare</b> , hope.	<b>Tempo</b> , time.
<b>Spesso</b> , often.	<b>Tenerezza</b> , tenderness.
<b>Spezia</b> : <i>la Spezia</i> , Spezia.	<b>Tesoro</b> , treasure.
<b>Spina</b> , thorn.	<b>Testimonio</b> , witness.
<b>Spingere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , push.	<b>Tintinnire</b> , jingle.
<b>Spirito</b> , spirit, mind.	<b>Tirocinio</b> , apprenticeship.
<b>Sposa</b> , wife.	<b>Togliere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , take away.
<b>Sposare</b> , marry.	<b>Torino</b> , Turin.
<b>Stagione</b> , season.	<b>Tornare</b> , return.
<b>Stampo</b> , style.	<b>Tosto</b> , soon.
<b>Stanchezza</b> , weariness.	<b>Totale</b> , total.
<b>Stanza</b> , room.	<b>Tra</b> , between. <b>Tra me</b> , to myself.
<b>Stare</b> , be, stand. <b>Starsene</b> , stay.	<b>Tracannare</b> , swallow.
<b>Stendere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , extend.	<b>Tragedia</b> , tragedy.
<b>Stesso</b> , self, same.	<b>Tranquillare</b> , calm.
<b>Storia</b> , story, history.	<b>Tranquillo</b> , calm.
<b>Stringere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , press, pain.	<b>Trasportare</b> , carry, take.
<b>Studiare</b> , study.	<b>Trattare</b> , treat.
<b>Studio</b> , study.	<b>Tremare</b> , shiver.
<b>Su</b> , on.	<b>Triste</b> , sad.
<b>Sua</b> , <i>see</i> <b>Suo</b> .	<b>Tristezza</b> , sadness.
<b>Subito</b> , at once.	<b>Troppo</b> , too, too much.
<b>Succedere</b> , succeed.	<b>Trovare</b> , find.
<b>Suo, sua, suoi, sue</b> , his, her, its.	<b>Tumultuoso</b> , tumultuous.
<b>Sveglia</b> , alarm.	<b>Tuttavia</b> , however.
<b>Svegliare</b> , wake up.	<b>Tutto</b> , <i>noun</i> , everything.
<b>Sventolare</b> , wave.	<b>Tutto</b> , <i>adj</i> , and <i>adv.</i> , all.
<b>Sventura</b> , misfortune.	<b>Uccello</b> , bird.

<b>Uccidere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , kill.	<b>Vergognarsi</b> , <i>reflexive verb</i> , be ashamed.
<b>Udire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , hear, hear of.	<b>Vero</b> , true, real.
<b>Ufficiale</b> , <i>n.</i> , officer.	<b>Verso</b> , verse.
<b>Ufficio</b> , office.	<b>Vi</b> , <i>pron.</i> , you, to you.
<b>Umano</b> , human.	<b>Vi</b> , <i>adv.</i> , there, to it, to them.
<b>Un, una, art.</b> , a, an.	<b>Viaggiare</b> , travel.
<b>Un, pron.</b> : l'un l'altro, one another.	<b>Viceversa</b> , vice versa.
<b>Unico</b> , only.	<b>Visita</b> , visit.
<b>Uomo</b> , man.	<b>Viso</b> , face.
<b>Usare</b> , use.	<b>Vista</b> , sight.
<b>Uscire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , come out, go out.	<b>Vita</b> , life.
<b>Uso</b> , habit, use.	<b>Vittorio</b> , Victor.
<b>Valentuomo</b> , honest man.	<b>Vivere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , live.
<b>Valere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , be worth, avail.	<b>Voglia</b> , desire.
<b>Vantare</b> , boast.	<b>Volere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , wish, will. <b>Ci vuole</b> , it takes.
<b>Vecchio</b> , old.	<b>Volontà</b> , will.
<b>Vedere</b> , <i>irr.</i> , see.	<b>Volta</b> , turn, time.
<b>Vedova</b> , widow.	<b>Voltare</b> , turn.
<b>Vegliare</b> , be awake.	<b>Voluto</b> , <i>p. p. of Volere</i> .
<b>Venerdì</b> , Friday.	<b>Vuol, vuole</b> , <i>pres. of Volere</i> .
<b>Venire</b> , <i>irr.</i> , come, be ( <i>as aux. of passive</i> ).	<b>Zio</b> , uncle.
<b>Ventisette</b> , twenty-seven.	

## ENGLISH-ITALIAN VOCABULARY.

[This vocabulary is supposed to contain all the words that occur in the fifteen exercises of Part III, except articles, personal pronouns, possessives, numerals, and proper names that are exactly alike in Italian and in English. Italian irregular verbs are marked. Of the Italian nouns whose gender is not noted, those ending in *o* and those denoting male beings are masculine, those ending in *a*, *u*, *-giōne*, *-zīone*, or *-ūdīne* and those denoting female beings are feminine.]

<b>About</b> , vērso.	<b>Always</b> , sēmpre.
<b>Accept</b> , aggradīre.	<b>Ambition</b> , ambiziōne.
<b>Accident</b> , disgrāzia.	<b>Amiable</b> , amābile.
<b>Accompany</b> , accompagnāre.	<b>Amid</b> , fra.
<b>Account</b> , rappōrt.	<b>Analytical</b> , analītico.
<b>Accusing</b> , accusatōre.	<b>And</b> , e.
<b>Acquainted</b> : be acquainted with, conoscere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Anecdote</b> , anēddoto.
<b>Acquire</b> , acquistāre.	<b>Another</b> , un altro.
<b>Add</b> , aggiāngere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Answer</b> , rispōndere, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Address</b> , discōrso.	<b>Anteroom</b> , anticāmera.
<b>Admiral</b> , ammirāglio.	<b>Any</b> , nessíno. <b>At any rate</b> , in ogni cāso.
<b>Admire</b> , ammirāre.	<b>Apply</b> , rivōlgersi, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Affair</b> , affāre, <i>m.</i>	<b>Ardent</b> , ardēnte.
<b>Afflict</b> , afflīggere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Around</b> , indiētro.
<b>After</b> , dōpo.	<b>Arouse</b> , destāre.
<b>Afternoon</b> , <i>adj.</i> , pomeridiāno.	<b>Arrive</b> , arrivāre.
<b>Afterward</b> , afterwards, dōpo.	<b>Art</b> , árte, <i>f.</i> <b>The arts</b> , le bēlle árti.
<b>Against</b> , cōntro.	<b>As</b> , cōme, ( <i>since</i> ) poichè.
<b>All</b> , tutto. <b>At all</b> , affātto.	<b>Ask for</b> , domandāre.
<b>Ally</b> , alleāto.	<b>Aspect</b> , aspētto.
<b>Almost</b> , quāsi.	<b>Astute</b> , astūto.
<b>Alone</b> , sólo.	<b>At</b> , a, ( <i>near</i> ) prēssō. <b>At all</b> , af- fātto. <b>At any rate</b> , in 6gni cāso.
<b>Along</b> , lāngō.	<b>At least</b> , almēno, ( <i>nevertheless</i> ) tuttavīa. <b>At once</b> , sibīto.
<b>Already</b> , già.	<b>Attractive</b> , attraēnte.
<b>Also</b> , áñche.	
<b>Although</b> , sebbēne.	

<b>Audience</b> , uditório.	<b>Boarding-house</b> , pensióne, <i>f.</i>
<b>Author</b> , autóre.	<b>Boat</b> , bastiménto.
<b>Avenge</b> , vindicáre.	<b>Body</b> , sálma.
<b>Avenue</b> , viále, <i>m.</i>	<b>Book</b> , líbro.
<b>Avoid</b> , sfuggíre.	<b>Both</b> , tátte e dác. <b>Both . . . and</b> , tánto . . . quánto, sia . . . sia.
<b>Back</b> , spálle, <i>f. pl.</i>	<b>Break</b> , rómpere, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Banish</b> , scacciáre.	<b>Breathe forth</b> , esaláre.
<b>Banishment</b> , esilio.	<b>Bring</b> , portáre. <b>Bring forth</b> , pro- dúrre, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Barcelona</b> , Barcellóna.	<b>Brother</b> , fratélio.
<b>Bartholomew</b> , Bartoloméo.	<b>Build</b> , costruire.
<b>Battle</b> , battáglia.	<b>Burial</b> , eséquie, <i>f. pl.</i>
<b>Be</b> , èssere, <i>irr.</i> <b>Be acquainted</b> with, conoscere, <i>irr.</i> <b>Be neces-</b> <b>sary</b> , bisognáre, <i>impers.</i>	<b>But</b> , ma.
<b>Bear</b> , fruttáre.	<b>Butcher</b> , trucidáre.
<b>Beauty</b> , bellézza.	<b>By</b> , da, per. <b>By means of</b> , per mèzzo di.
<b>Because</b> , perchè.	<b>By-and-by</b> , più tardì.
<b>Become</b> , doventáre.	<b>Call</b> , chiamáre.
<b>Before</b> , <i>adv.</i> , prima.	<b>Calmly</b> , tranquillamente.
<b>Before</b> , <i>conj.</i> , prima che.	<b>Calumny</b> , diffamaziońe.
<b>Before</b> , <i>prep.</i> , dinánzi, ( <i>before infin.</i> ) prima di.	<b>Can</b> , potére, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Beforehand</b> , prima.	<b>Card</b> , bigliéttò.
<b>Beg</b> , pregáre.	<b>Carry</b> , portáre.
<b>Beggar</b> , mendicánte, <i>m.</i>	<b>Catch</b> , afferráre.
<b>Begin</b> , cominciáre.	<b>Cause</b> , <i>noun</i> , cagióne.
<b>Beginning</b> , princípio.	<b>Cause</b> , <i>verb</i> , prodírre, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Believe</b> , crédere.	<b>Celebrate</b> , celebráre.
<b>Beneath</b> , sótto.	<b>Century</b> , sécolo.
<b>Beside</b> , accánto a.	<b>Certainly</b> , sicáro.
<b>Besiege</b> , assediáre.	<b>Chair</b> , sèggiola.
<b>Better</b> , <i>adv.</i> , mèglio.	<b>Chance</b> , fortúna.
<b>Between</b> , fra.	<b>Change</b> , cambiaménto.
<b>Bier</b> , bára.	<b>Charles</b> , Cárlo.
<b>Bitter</b> , áspro.	<b>Chatterbox</b> : little chatterbox ( <i>f.</i> ), chiacchierína.
<b>Black</b> , néro.	<b>Church</b> , chiésa.
<b>Bloodthirsty</b> , sanguinóso.	<b>City</b> , città.
<b>Bloody</b> , sanguinóso.	<b>Class</b> , clásse, <i>f.</i>
<b>Blow away</b> , dissipáre.	<b>Clemency</b> , grázia.
<b>Boarder</b> , pensionário.	

<b>Close</b> , chiádere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Debauch</b> , crápula.
<b>Cloud</b> , níbe, <i>f.</i>	<b>Defeat</b> , sconfiggere, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Come</b> , veníre, <i>irr.</i> <b>Come in</b> , entráre. <b>Come out</b> , uscire, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Delay</b> , indúgio.
<b>Command</b> , comandáre.	<b>Demolish</b> , demolíre.
<b>Common</b> , <i>noun</i> , cománe, <i>m.</i>	<b>Depose</b> , depórre, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Common</b> , <i>adj.</i> , cománe.	<b>Deputation</b> , deputázione.
<b>Completely</b> , piénamente.	<b>Describe</b> , descrivere, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Confuse</b> , confóndere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Desire</b> , desideráre.
<b>Conquer</b> , víncere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Destroy</b> , distríggere, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Consequence</b> , conseguênça.	<b>Die</b> , moríre, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Consider</b> , tenére, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Display</b> , pretenzione.
<b>Conspire</b> , cospiráre.	<b>Displease</b> , dispiacére, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Continual</b> , contínuo.	<b>Dispose</b> , dispórre, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Continue</b> , continuáre.	<b>Dissembler</b> , dissimulatore, <i>m.</i>
<b>Convenience</b> , còmodi, <i>m. pl.</i>	<b>Distant</b> , distânte.
<b>Convent</b> , convênto.	<b>Disturb</b> , disturbáre.
<b>Conversation</b> , conversazioné.	<b>Do</b> , fáre, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Cool</b> , raffreddáre.	<b>Domestic</b> , intestino.
<b>Corpse</b> , môrto.	<b>Door</b> , úscio, ( <i>outer door</i> ) pôrta.
<b>Corrupt</b> , corrótto.	<b>Draw</b> , attiráre.
<b>Corruption</b> , corruzioné.	<b>Dress</b> , vestíre.
<b>Could</b> , potére, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Drive</b> , scacciáre.
<b>Country</b> , ( <i>rural region</i> ) campágna, ( <i>national territory</i> ) paésc, <i>m.</i>	<b>Duke</b> , díca, <i>m.</i>
<b>Course</b> : of course, naturalmente.	<b>During</b> , durânte.
<b>Creator</b> , creatóre, <i>m.</i>	<b>Easy</b> , fácil.
<b>Creature</b> , creatúra.	<b>Electric</b> , elétrico.
<b>Criticism</b> , crítica.	<b>Embellish</b> , abbellíre.
<b>Crowd</b> , gênte, <i>f.</i>	<b>Emperor</b> , imperatóre.
<b>Cruel</b> , crudélle.	<b>End</b> , <i>noun</i> , fine, <i>m. or f.</i>
<b>Cunning</b> , finézza.	<b>End</b> , <i>verb</i> , finíre, avér fine.
<b>Cut</b> , tagliáre.	<b>Enemy</b> , nemico.
<b>Danger</b> , perícolo.	<b>English</b> , inglése.
<b>Dangerous</b> , pericoloso.	<b>Enjoy</b> , godére (di).
<b>Darken</b> , offuscáre.	<b>Enter</b> , entráre (in).
<b>Day</b> , giórno.	<b>Entertainment</b> , divertiménto.
<b>Dead</b> , môrte, <i>f.</i>	<b>Environs</b> , vicinánze, <i>f. pl.</i>
<b>Dear</b> , cáro, caríssimo, gentilíssimo.	<b>Esteemed</b> , gentilissimo.
<b>Death</b> , môrte, <i>f.</i>	<b>Eulogy</b> , elôgio.
	<b>Even</b> , ánche, ( <i>after neg.</i> ) neppáre.
	<b>Evening</b> , séra.

Every, ógni.	Force, fôrza.
Everywhere, dappertutto.	Forever, sâmpre.
Evident, palése.	Forgive, perdonâre ( <i>a a person</i> ).
Except, tránne.	Formerly, prima.
Excess, eccêsso.	Fort, fortézza.
Exercise, noun, esercizio.	Fortunately, per buôna ventura.
Exercise, verb, esercitare.	Fortune, ventura.
Exile, fuoruscito, êsule, m.	Fraud ( <i>trickster</i> ), fúrbo.
Expect, pensâre.	Free, libero.
Extinguish, spégnere, irr.	Freedom, libertà.
Extreme, estrêmo.	French, adj. and m. noun, francése.
Eye, ôcchio.	Friendship, amicizia.
Fact: in fact, di fatti.	From, da, ( <i>of time</i> ) fin da.
Fall, cadére, irr.	Front: in front of, dinanzi a.
Family, famiglia.	Garrison, guarnigione.
Famine, carestia.	Gate, pôrta.
Famous, famoso.	Gather, radunare.
Fan, ventâglio.	Gay, allégro.
Father, pádre.	Gaze at, fissare.
Fatherland, pátria.	General, generale.
Fear, temere.	Generous, generoso.
Feel, sentire.	Genoa, Gênova.
Fellow-citizen, concittadino.	Gentle, mansueto.
Ferocity, ferôcia.	Gentleman, signore.
Festivity, fêsta.	German, tedesco.
Fever, fêbbre, f.	Ghibelline, ghibellino.
Few, pôchi. A few, pôchi.	Give, dáre, irr.
Field, campo.	Gladly, volentieri.
Fight, combatttere.	Go, andâre, irr. Be going to, stâre (irr.) per. Go in, entrare.
Finally, finalmente.	Good, noun, bêne, m.
Find, trovare.	Good, adj., buôno.
Fitting, conveniente.	Govern, governare.
Flash, lámpo.	Government, govérno.
Florence, Firênze, f. or m.	Great, grânde.
Florentine, fiorentino.	Greater, maggiore.
Follow, seguitare.	Grievance, ingiuria.
Food, cibo.	Ground, terra.
Foot, piêde, m.	Grow ( <i>become</i> ), doventare.
For, conj., poichè.	Guelph, guêlfo.
For, prep., per, ( <i>of time</i> ) durânte.	

<b>Guess</b> , indovináre.	di fatti. In front of, dinanzi a.
<b>Hall</b> , sála.	In order to, per. In short, insomma.
<b>Hand</b> , máno, <i>f.</i>	
<b>Hang</b> , impiccáre.	<b>Incautious</b> , incáuto.
<b>Happen</b> , accadére, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Inconvenience</b> , incômodo.
<b>Hard</b> ( <i>difficult</i> ), difficile.	<b>Independence</b> , indipendêza.
<b>Hardly</b> , appéna.	<b>Infamous</b> , infáme.
<b>Harm</b> , mále, <i>m.</i>	<b>Inhabitant</b> , abitante, <i>m.</i>
<b>Hate</b> , odiáre.	<b>Innumerable</b> , innumerévole.
<b>Have</b> , avére, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Insinuating</b> , insinuante.
<b>Head</b> , cápo, ( <i>Ex. 14</i> ) testa.	<b>Instant</b> , moménto, istante, <i>m.</i>
<b>Hear</b> , sentire, udíre, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Instinct</b> , istinto.
<b>Heaven</b> , ciélo.	<b>Interest</b> , interessare.
<b>Help</b> , noun, aiúto.	<b>Intermittent</b> , intermittente.
<b>Help</b> , verb, contribuire. <b>Not to be able to help</b> , non potére ( <i>irr.</i> ) a méno di non ( <i>with infin.</i> ).	<b>Into</b> , in.
<b>Hence</b> , però.	<b>Intrigue</b> , intrigo.
<b>Henry</b> , Enrico.	<b>Invitation</b> , invito.
<b>Here</b> , qui.	<b>Invite</b> , invitare.
<b>Hero</b> , eròe, <i>m.</i>	<b>Italian</b> , italiano.
<b>Hesitate</b> , esitare.	<b>Italy</b> , Itália.
<b>Hidden</b> , nascosto.	<b>January</b> , gennáio.
<b>Hide</b> , nascóndere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Just a moment</b> , un momentino.
<b>History</b> , stória.	<b>Keep</b> , tenére, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Homicide</b> , omicida, <i>m.</i>	<b>Kindly</b> , benévole.
<b>Hope</b> , noun, speránza.	<b>Kindness</b> , gentilezza.
<b>Hope</b> , verb, sperare.	<b>Kingdom</b> , régno.
<b>Horse</b> , cavallo.	<b>Know</b> , sapére, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Hostility</b> , inimicizia.	<b>Language</b> , língua.
<b>Hour</b> , óra.	<b>Last</b> , verb, duráre.
<b>However</b> , però.	<b>Last</b> , adj., último.
<b>Humiliating</b> , umiliante.	<b>Late</b> , recénte.
<b>Hunger</b> , fáme, <i>f.</i>	<b>Lay waste</b> , devastare.
<b>If</b> , se.	<b>Lead</b> , condárre, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Imagine</b> , imaginare.	<b>Least</b> , il méno. <b>At least</b> , alméno, ( <i>nevertheless</i> ) tuttavia.
<b>Imperial</b> , imperiale.	<b>Leave</b> , lasciare.
<b>Importance</b> , importâza.	<b>Less</b> , méno.
<b>In</b> , in, ( <i>of future time</i> ) fra. In a moment, poco dâpo. In fact,	<b>Let</b> , lasciare.
	<b>Letter</b> , lèttera.
	<b>Liberally</b> , largaménte.

Liberata, liberáre.	Member, persóna, <i>f.</i>
Liberty, libertà.	Memory, memória.
Lie, noun, menzógna.	Middle, mèzzo.
Lie ( <i>recline</i> ), verb, giacére, <i>irr.</i>	Mile, míglia ( <i>pl.</i> míglia, <i>f.</i> ).
Life, vita.	Misfortune, calamità.
Lift, solleváre.	Miss, signorína.
Light, lúme, <i>m.</i>	Mistake, mancánza.
Like, cóme.	Modest, modéstio.
Line, riga.	Moment, moménto. In a moment, pôco dôpo. Just a moment, un momentíno.
Lip, lábbro ( <i>pl.</i> le lábbra).	Monday, lunedì, <i>m.</i>
Literary, letterário.	Money, denáro.
Little, noun, pôco. Little by little, a pôco a pôco.	Month, mése, <i>m.</i>
Little, <i>adj.</i> , piccolo.	More, più.
Look, noun, sguárdo.	Most, il più.
Look, verb, guardáre.	Mouth, bocca.
Lose, pêrdere.	Mr., signór.
Loss, pêrdita.	Mrs., signóra.
Love, amôr, <i>m.</i>	Municipal, municipál.
Low, <i>adv.</i> , a bássa vóce.	Murder, assassinío.
Magistracy, magistráto.	Murderer, assassinó.
Magnanimous, magnánimo.	Music, música.
Magnificent, magnífico.	Must, dovére, <i>irr.</i>
Maintain, mantenére, <i>irr.</i>	Name, nóme, <i>m.</i>
Make, fâre, <i>irr.</i> Make up for, riparáre a.	Nation, nazióne.
Man, uômo ( <i>pl.</i> uômini). Old man, vêcchio.	Near, vicino a, prêsso a.
Manner, maniéra.	Necessary: be necessary, bisognare, <i>impers.</i>
Many, mólti. So many, tanti.	Never, non . . . mai.
Mar, sfregiáre.	New, nuôvo. New York, Nuôva York.
Marseilles, Marsiglia.	News, notizia.
Massacre, massácro.	Night, nôtte, <i>f.</i>
Masterpeice, capolavóro.	Noble, <i>adj. and m. noun</i> , nôbile.
Mean, avér l' intenzióne (di).	Nobody, non . . . alcuno.
Means, mèzzo. By means of, per mèzzo di.	Noon, mezzogiôrno.
Meantime: in the meantime, intânto.	Not, non. Or not, o no.
Meanwhile, frattânto.	Nothing, nôlla, non . . . nôlla.
	Nothing but, non . . . altro che.

<b>Now</b> , óra.	<b>Paris</b> , Parigi, <i>m. or f.</i>
<b>Numerous</b> , numeroso.	<b>Parlor</b> , salotto.
<b>Oblige</b> , costringere, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Part</b> , párte, <i>f.</i>
<b>Obloquy</b> , calúnnia.	<b>Party</b> , partito.
<b>Observe</b> , osserváre.	<b>Pass</b> , passáre.
<b>Obtain</b> , ottenére, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Past</b> , <i>adj.</i> , scórsso.
<b>Occupation</b> , occupázioné.	<b>Path</b> , stráda.
<b>Occur</b> , seguiré.	<b>Patrician</b> , patrizio.
<b>Odd</b> , côsa curiósia.	<b>Peace</b> , páce, <i>f.</i>
<b>Of</b> , di. <b>Of course</b> , naturalménte.	<b>Peasant</b> , contadíno.
<b>Offer</b> , <i>noun</i> , offérrta.	<b>People</b> , pôpolo.
<b>Offer</b> , <i>verb</i> , offrírsi, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Perceive</b> , accôrgersi, <i>irr.</i>
<b>Office</b> : post office, pôsta.	<b>Perhaps</b> , fôrse.
<b>Official</b> , ufficiale, <i>m.</i>	<b>Perish</b> , perire.
<b>Often</b> , spésse vôlete.	<b>Perpetuate</b> , perpetuáre.
<b>Old</b> , vêcchio. <b>Old man</b> , vêcchio.	<b>Person</b> , persóna, <i>f.</i>
<b>Old woman</b> , vêcchia.	<b>Pestilence</b> , pêste, <i>f.</i>
<b>Olive</b> ( <i>proper name</i> ), Olívia.	<b>Pestilential</b> , pestilenziále.
<b>On</b> , sópra, su.	<b>Pilgrim</b> , pellegrino.
<b>Once</b> : at <b>once</b> , súbito.	<b>Pity</b> , pietà.
<b>Only</b> , <i>adj.</i> , sólo.	<b>Place</b> , luogo.
<b>Only</b> , <i>adv.</i> , solaménte, non . . . che.	<b>Platform</b> , rôstri, <i>m. pl.</i>
<b>Operation</b> , manôvra.	<b>Please</b> , piacére ( <i>a</i> ), <i>irr.</i>
<b>Opportunity</b> , occasióne, <i>f.</i>	<b>Pleasing</b> , piacévole.
<b>Opposite</b> , opposto.	<b>Pleasure</b> , piacére, <i>m.</i>
<b>Opposition</b> , concorrêna.	<b>Plump</b> , grassoccino.
<b>Or</b> , o. <b>Or not</b> , o no.	<b>Pole</b> , anténna.
<b>Oration</b> , orazioñe.	<b>Policy</b> , política.
<b>Oratorical</b> , oratório.	<b>Political</b> , político.
<b>Order</b> , órdine, <i>m.</i> <b>In order to</b> , per.	<b>Pope</b> , pápa, <i>m.</i>
<b>Orgies</b> , òrgie, <i>f. pl.</i>	<b>Possibility</b> , possibilidà.
<b>Orphan</b> , orfanêlo.	<b>Possible</b> , possíble.
<b>Ostracism</b> , ostracismo.	<b>Post office</b> , pôsta.
<b>Other</b> , áltro.	<b>Power</b> , ( <i>authority</i> ) signoria, ( <i>force</i> ) potênça.
<b>Ought</b> , dovére, <i>irr.</i>	<b>Prefar</b> , preferire.
<b>Over</b> , di sópra.	<b>Prepare</b> , preparáre.
<b>Overthrow</b> , rovináre.	<b>Prevent</b> , impedire.
<b>Own</b> , prôprio.	<b>Pride</b> , orgôgglio.
<b>Palace</b> , palázzo.	<b>Prince</b> , príncipe.
<b>Papal</b> , papále.	

Probably, probabilité.	Representative, rappresentante, <i>m</i> .
Procure, procuráre.	Reprisal, rappresaglia.
Profound, profondo.	Resume, riprendere, <i>irr.</i>
Progress, perfezionamento.	Return, ritornare, tornare.
Promise, promessa.	Revenge, rivincita.
Pronounce, pronunziare.	Reverence, riverenza.
Property, proprietà, <i>f. pl.</i>	Riches, ricchezze, <i>f. pl.</i>
Propose, proporre, <i>irr.</i>	Rival, rivale.
Protestant, protestante.	Rivalry, rivalità.
Proud ( <i>glorious</i> ), vantato.	Rogue, furfante, <i>m.</i>
Provide, procurare.	Roll, lista.
Public, pubblico.	Rome, Roma.
Purple, porporino.	Room, stanza.
Pursue ( <i>add.</i> ), soggiungere, <i>irr.</i>	Rout, rotta.
Put, mettere, <i>irr.</i>	Ruin, rovina.
Quarrel, discordanza.	Rule, dominio.
Question, domanda.	Run-away, scappato.
Quickly, presto.	Saint, <i>see</i> St.
Railroad, strada ferrata.	Sake, amore, <i>m.</i>
Rain down, piövere, <i>irr.</i>	Sally, sortita.
Rap, colpettino.	Save, salvare.
Rate: at any rate, in ogni caso.	Say, dire, <i>irr.</i>
Rather, piuttosto.	Searching, scrutatore.
Read, leggere, <i>irr.</i>	See, vedere, <i>irr.</i> , ( <i>become aware</i> ) avvedersi, <i>irr.</i>
Really, davvero.	Seem, sembrare, parere, <i>irr.</i>
Reappear, riapparire, <i>irr.</i>	Send, mandare, spedire.
Reason, ragione.	Sentiment, sentimento.
Receive, ricevere.	September, settembre, <i>m.</i>
Recollection, rimembranza.	Serene, serenissimo.
Reduce, ridurre, <i>irr.</i>	Series, serie, <i>f.</i>
Regain, riacquistare.	Several, paréchi ( <i>f. parécchie</i> ).
Regard, ( <i>greeting</i> ) saluto. With regard to, rispetto a.	Seville, Siviglia.
Relate, raccontare.	Shameful, vergognoso.
Religion, religione.	Short: in short, insomma.
Remain, restare, rimanere, <i>irr.</i>	Shut, chiudere, <i>irr.</i>
Render, rendere, <i>irr.</i>	Side, lato.
Repay, compensare.	Siege, assedio.
Reply, rispondere, <i>irr.</i>	Sienese, <i>adj. and m. noun</i> , senese.
Report, scoppio.	Sigh, sospirare.

Silent, silenzioso.	Such, tâle. Such a, un tâle.
Sin, peccato.	Suddenly, a un tratto.
Since ( <i>ago</i> ), sóno.	Suffer, sopportare.
Sister, sorêlla.	Sufficiently, abbastanza.
Sit, sedére, <i>irr.</i> Sit down, sedérsi.	Suit, convenire, <i>irr.</i>
Sky, ciêlo.	Suppose, credere.
Slander, maledicenza.	Surely, di certo.
Slaughter, strage, <i>f.</i>	Surrender, rendere, <i>irr.</i>
Slavery, schiavitù.	Sustain, sostenere, <i>irr.</i>
Sly, sottile.	Swamp, marémma.
So, tanto, ( <i>so = it</i> ) lo. So many, tanto. So that, di modo che.	Sympathy, simpatia.
Society, società. In society, in società.	Table, tavola.
Some, qualche.	Take, prendere, <i>irr.</i>
Someone, qualcheduno.	Tap, picchiare.
Something, qualche cosa.	Tell, dire, <i>irr.</i>
Son, figlio.	Terrible, terribile.
Soul, ânima.	Than, che, ( <i>before nouns, pronouns, and numerals</i> ) di.
Spain, Spagna.	That, rel. <i>pron.</i> , che.
Spaniard, spagnuolo.	That, dem. <i>pron.</i> and adj., quello.
Spanish, spagnuolo.	That, conj., che.
Speak, parlare.	Theatre, teatro.
Spectator, assistente, <i>m.</i>	Then, poi.
Stand, stâre, <i>irr.</i> Stand up, star (irr.) ritto ( <i>adj.</i> ).	There, vi, ci.
Start, partire.	Thing, cosa.
Stay, trattenersi, <i>irr.</i>	Think, pensare.
St. Bartholomew, San Bartolomeo.	This, questo.
Steal, rubare.	Threaten, minacciare.
Steep, impregnare.	Threshold, soglia.
Step, passo.	Throat, gola.
Still,ancôra.	Through, per.
Stormy, tempestoso.	Thursday, giovedì, <i>m.</i>
Street, strada.	Thus, così.
Strength, potenza.	Till, coltivare.
Subjugate, soggiogare.	Time, ( <i>duration</i> ) tempo, ( <i>repetition</i> ) volta.
Substitute, sostituire.	To, a.
Succeed, ( <i>follow</i> ) succedere, <i>irr.</i> , ( <i>turn out well</i> ) riuscire, <i>irr.</i>	Tomb, tomba.
	Too, troppo, ( <i>also</i> ) anche.
	Town, comune, <i>m.</i>

Treason, tradiménto.	Warrior, guerriero.
Tree, álbero.	Waste: lay waste, devastare.
Tribute, tributo.	Watch, guardare.
Triumph, noun, triónfo.	Way, (road) via, (manner) modo, (Ex. 15) maniera.
Triumph, verb, trionfare.	Weak, débole.
Troop, tráppa.	Wear, consumare.
True, véro.	Weep, piangere, irr.
Try, cercáre.	What, rel. pron., ciò che.
Tumult, tumulto.	What, inter. pron., che cosa.
Turn, vòlgerti, irr.	When, quando.
Tuscan, toscáno.	Where, dóve.
Tuscany, Toscána.	Whether, se.
Tyrannize, tiranneggiare.	Which, che, il quale.
Tyranny, tirannia.	While, mentre.
Tyrant, tiranno.	Who, che.
Unawares, álla sprovvista.	Whole, intero.
Under, sótto.	Whom, il quale.
Unerring, infallibile.	Why, inter. adv., perchè.
Unfeigned, non finto.	Why, interjection, eh.
Unfortunate, disgraziato.	Wile, malizia..
Unhappy, sventurato.	Will, volontà.
Union, unión, f.	Wire, filo.
Unsworded, disarmato.	Wish, volére, irr.
Until, finchè non.	With, con.
Unwillingly, mal volentiéri.	Within, prep., dentro.
Up: make up for, riparare a.	Without, adv., di fuori.
Uphold, appoggiare.	Without, prep., senza.
Upon, sópra, su.	Woman, donna. Old woman, vèccchia.
Uprising, sollevamento.	Word, parola.
Use, úso.	World, mondo.
Used, assuefatto.	Wrath, rabbia.
Useless, inútile.	Wrest, togliere, irr.
Various, vário.	Write, scrivere, irr.
Very, assái, molto.	Writer, scrittore, m.
Victory, vittoria.	Year, anno.
Violence, violenza.	Yellow, giallo.
Visitor, visitatôre, m.	Yes, sì.
Wall, máro ( <i>pl.</i> le mára).	Yet, ancora.
War, guerra.	
Warn, avvertire.	

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